THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 202.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1849. [PRICE 6d.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ELEVENTH AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE Eleventh Autumnal Meeting of the Union will be held in SHEFFIELD, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, days of OCTOBER next.

On Monday evening, the 8th of October, the preparatory devotional meeting will be held in Queen-street Chapel, to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Address by the Rev. THOMAS SCALES, of Leeds.

In the forenoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October the 9th, 10th, and 11th, meetings for Conference will be held in Mount Zion Chapel, Westfield-terrace, the Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, in the Chair; to begin at half-past 9 o'clock precisely each morning.

On Tuesday evening, 9th of October, the Annual Sermon will be preached in Nether Chapel, by the Rev. Professor VAUGHAN, D.D. Divine worship to commence at 7 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th of October, the Public Meeting in aid of British Missions will be held in Nether Chapel; and on Thursday evening, the 11th of October, that to promote Religious and Voluntary Education, in the same Chapel. Chair to be taken, on each occasion, at half-past 6 o'clock precisely.

N.B.—All brethren intending to be present on this occasion, and desiring hospitable reception, are requested to inform the Rev. J. H. MUIR, SHEFFIELD, of their intentions, before the last day of September, by letter. The Committee of Arrangement in Sheffield cannot promise accommodation to any who fail to comply with this request.

By direction of the Committee of the Union,
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

THE Half-Yearly General Meeting will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 30th, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, when Three Children will be elected from the following List of Candidates. To commence at 11 and close at 2 o'clock:—

1. O'NEILL, E. H., aged 10 years, July 29, 1849; son of the Rev. W. O'Neill, Witheridge, Devon, who has nine children wholly, and one partially, maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £100 per annum. Third application. 373 votes from last election.

2. MOSES, W., aged 10 years, April 5, 1849; son of the Rev. W. Moses, of Tabor, Brecon, who has five children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £40 per annum. One son in the school. Third application. 107 votes from last election.

3. DAVIES, J., aged 9 years, October 27, 1848; son of the Rev. Charles Davies, of Wheatley, Oxon, who has four children wholly, and one partially, maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £90 per annum. One son in the school. Second application. 182 votes from last election.

4. BROMILEY, A. J., aged 9 years, June 1, 1849; son of the late Rev. J. Bromiley, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, whose widow has two children maintained at her expense. Income not exceeding £30 per annum. First application.

5. JONES, W. W., aged 9 years, April 10, 1849; son of the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Minsterley, Salop, who has six children, maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £70 per annum. First application.

6. SMITH, T., aged 9 years, December 21, 1848; son of the Rev. Edward Smith, of Edgeware, Middlesex, who has four children, maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £40 per annum. One son in the school. First application.

7. PIKE, J. aged 10 years, March 18, 1849; son of the Rev. Joseph Pike, of Gorleston, Suffolk, who has five children, maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £95 per annum. First application.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.
Pelham-place, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

(Established in the year 1829.)

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers, of this Society, "to apprentice the children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical sentiments," held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday, the 25th of September, 1849, the first five candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution.

CALEB MORRIS, Chairman.

1. Thomas Bumpus . .	861	8. John Rodgerson . .	216
2. Mary E. James . . .	505	9. Jane Jordan. . . .	119
3. John Owen Rees . .	428	10. James W. Morgan. .	106
4. James Bailey. . . .	401	11. John Smith	44
5. Calvin Amos	297	12. David G. Jones. . .	36
6. Benjamin Humphreys.	265	13. William J. Spencer .	25
7. Joseph J. Bishop . .	254	14. John Jones	10

The next Election will occur in March 1850.

C. J. METCALFE, JAMES SPONG, } Secretaries.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION will be given to Mr. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, a Fugitive from Slavery, and a powerful advocate of Emancipation in the United States, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at Seven o'Clock, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD. G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; Rev. W. Brock; Sir F. Knowles, Bart.; Rev. T. Thoresby; Rev. J. Stevenson, A.M.; Rev. Mr. M'Cree; H. Tindal Atkinson, Esq.; C. Gilpin, Esq.; W. H. Ashurst, Esq.; J. Cassell, Esq.; Thomas M'Enteer, Esq.; and several other distinguished friends of the slave, have signified their intention of being present.

TO JOURNEYMEN GROCERS.

WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN, of good address, competent to take the superintendence at a Retail Counter. The most satisfactory testimonials will be required.

Apply to Messrs. Swindel and Jeffery, Halifax.

RE-OPENING OF SION CHAPEL, WHITECHAPEL.

THE above Commodious PLACE of WORSHIP having undergone extensive repairs and alterations, will RE-OPEN (God willing), on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1849, when THREE SERMONS will be preached, that in the morning and evening by the Rev. BENJAMIN PARSONS, of Ebley; and in the Afternoon by the Rev. JAMES EVERETT, from York. Service to commence, Morning at Half-past Ten; Afternoon at Three, and Evening at Six o'clock.

Also, on Thursday, October 4th, 1849, A TEA and PUBLIC PLATFORM MEETING will be held, at which the Rev. Mr. THORESBY, of Spafields, will preside, and the following Ministers are invited to address the Meeting:—the Rev. Dr. Massie, Rev. C. Stovel, Rev. R. S. Bayley, Rev. W. Woodhouse, Rev. G. Pegg, Rev. R. Saunders, and several others. The Friends will take Tea at Half-past Five, and the Meeting will commence at Seven o'Clock.

And on Thursday Evening, October 11th, 1849, a SERMON will be preached by the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel. To commence at Seven o'Clock.

Collections will be made after each service towards defraying the expenses.

BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL,

Adjoining Claverton Down, one mile from Bath.

Conducted by GEORGE CLARKE and four Resident Masters.

This School was opened thirty years ago. Hundreds of excellent men, who are now serving their generation, were educated here, to many of whom, as well as to professional gentlemen and parents of great respectability, reference can be given.

As Vacations are not given, and entrance and removal are unfettered by the usual conditions, the School is a home for Pupils from the Indies, the Channel Islands, Ireland, Wales, and other distant parts; and Orphans have in the household a father and mother and brothers and sisters.

The Terms include every domestic and scholastic charge, that is, tuition with stationery and use of books—and board and washing, with expenses for dental operations, and muscular training. Eight Pounds per Quarter.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES,

SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALL, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for TWO or THREE BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calesthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe. Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers—Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

SAMUEL TAMATOA WILLIAMS (Son of the late Rev. John Williams, Missionary to the South Sea Islands) respectfully requests the attention of Merchants, Bankers, Solicitors, and all who desire excellence combined with cheapness, to the following Price-List of Stationery:—

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Fine Commercial Post	8	6	per ream.
Superfine, ditto, glazed	10	6	"
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do. Copying Paper	7	0	"
do. Yellow wove Post, from	6	6	"
do. Cream laid Note, glazed	7	0	"
do. Yellow wove, ditto	5	0	"
Black bordered Cream laid Post	12	0	"
do. do. Note	8	0	"

The Gentleman's Large Note, Cream laid, or Blue wove, in 5 quire packets . . . 1s. 6d.
Superfine Cream laid Note, in 5 quire packets . . 1 0
Best Blotting Paper, pink, 15s. 6d.; white, 18s. per ream.

	per 1,000			per 1,000
Superior Yellow wove Envelopes, 5s. 6d.;		Extra super, 7s. 0d.		
do. Cream laid, ditto	7 0	do.	8 0	
Adhesive, do.	8 6	do.	10 0	
Official Envelopes, Blue wove.....	15 0;	Blue laid	24 0	

Best Vermillion Sealing Wax, 4s. per lb.

Mordan's large 4to COPYING MACHINES, £3 3s.; Foolscap, £5 0s.
With stand and fittings complete, 4to...£3 3s.; do. £7 7s.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, ruled to pattern, and well-bound, so that they open easily, and lie flat.

Lithographic, Letter-press, and Copper-plate Printing. A Name Plate, and 100 superfine Cards, 4s.

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Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3rd Vict. cap. 20, and 10th Vict. cap. 1.

62, King William-street, London,
21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

Capital, £1,000,000.

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George Bousfield, Esq.	Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
Thos. Challis, Esq. and Ald.	Thomas Piper, Esq.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.	Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.	Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.	John Wilks, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.	Edward Wilson, Esq.

The Michaelmas Fire Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head offices of the Company, or of any of its agents throughout the country.

In the Life Department the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

To all agents and solicitors, auctioneers and surveyors, liberal allowance is made.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1848.

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MUTUAL ASSURANCE by very moderate premiums. Whole Profits divided amongst the Assured exclusively.

Policies indisputable unless obtained by fraud. No entry money.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
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Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	55
£2 7 10	2 10 8	2 14 6	2 19 8	3 6 4	3 14 9	4 7 2

A comparison of these premiums with those of any other Mutual Office, will at once show the immediate advantages secured in the Scottish Provident. The premiums payable for 21 years only are nearly the same as many offices require during the whole of life.

The Eleventh Annual Report is now ready, and with tables and every information may be had on application.

WILMER OWEN HARRIS, Secretary.
London Office, 12, Moorgate-street.

THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR BOOK FOR 1850 (under the sanction of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association), will be ready on the 25th of October. The marked success and extensive sale of last year's Almanack, make this a desirable medium for advertisers. Advertisements intended for the whole impression, must be sent forthwith to the Publishers, Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-Row.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE and MONTHLY JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY for SEPTEMBER contains Four Cases of Asiatic Cholera treated Homœopathically with success.

Sold (price 6d.) by SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row, London; and by all Booksellers.

*** Medicine Chests, containing all the medicines useful for the prevention and cure of Asiatic Cholera, with directions, can be obtained of JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Now ready, in one Volume, royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS of NONCONFORMITY, and WORKINGS of WILLINGHOOD.

By EDWARD MIALL.

"We know few better services that can be rendered to Nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion."—*Eclectic Review.*

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

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LLAMA PALETOTS, 30s., usually charged £2 2s.; our New Coat—

THE OXONIAN, superseding the Dress Coat for ordinary wear, 25s., usually charged £1 15s.

SAXONY Black or Invisible Green Dress Coats, £2 2s.; no better can be had.—Frock Coats (any colour), lined with Silk, £2 10s.

The Proprietor, in submitting these prices, can confidently refer to thousands who have purchased the above goods.—Every article manufactured upon the premises.

Just published, price 1s., neatly bound in cloth,

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With fine Engravings of Raphael's Cartoons, price 1s. 4d. in cloth,

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL PREACHER, and JUVENILE MISCELLANY. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, D.D., of Finsbury Chapel.

The first volume, now complete, contains many illustrations of scriptural subjects.

This valuable work is continued in MONTHLY NUMBERS, price ONE PENNY each.

New Edition, just published,

WATTS'S DIVINE and MORAL SONGS. Illustrated by Anecdotes and Reflections, by the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. Embellished with numerous Wood Engravings, 18mo, cloth lettered, price 1s. 6d.

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN; or, a Familiar Illustration of the Principles of Christian Duty. By JACOB ABBOTT. With Introduction, &c., by the Rev. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., Vicar of Harrow. A New Edition, 12mo, cloth, price 3s.

DR. CUMMING'S WORK ON THE EVIDENCES.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, in foolscap 8vo, cloth, price 3s.,

IS CHRISTIANITY FROM GOD? a Manual of Christian Evidences for Sunday-school Teachers, Scripture Readers, City Missionaries, and Young Persons. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., Minister of the Scottish National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden.

"We never read a work of this description which gave us so much satisfaction. It is a work of the utmost value."—*Ecclesiastical Times.*

"The topics contained in this volume are treated with intelligence, clearness, and eloquence."—*Dr. Vaughan's Review.*

"As a compendium of Christian evidence we thoroughly recommend this volume."—*Nonconformist.*

"Furnishes a fine illustration of sound thinking and conclusive reasoning."—*Christian Witness.*

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

THE WESLEYAN ALMANACK, for 1850, will be ready by the middle of October. Price 6d. It will contain a mass of statistical and important matter, deeply interesting to every true Methodist.

Wesleyan Times Office, 59, Fleet-street.

THE "WESLEY BANNER." Its ENLARGEMENT.—This popular publication, which has hitherto contained sixteen pages, will be increased with the next number (October) to FORTY-EIGHT pages, while the price will be increased only one penny, namely, to THREEPENCE. The Rev. Samuel Dunn will continue to be its Editor, assisted by the Revs. James Everett and William Griffith, as well as by the contributions of the most talented men in the Connexion. It is the intention of these ministers, though placed beyond the pale of the Conference by arbitrary and unprecedentedly despotic proceedings, still to devote their whole talents and energies to the cause of Methodism; and though they may for the present be excluded from Wesleyan pulpits, yet they cannot be prohibited from holding communion with all classes of their brethren through the medium of the WESLEY BANNER. To enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, this publication will be increased to treble its present size; its articles will be replete with interest and variety of information; and the best means will be adopted to render it one of the cheapest and most popular publications of the day. As the most unscrupulous means have been adopted to crush the WESLEY BANNER, as well as its able editor, there is no doubt that strenuous efforts will be made to obstruct its progress; it is earnestly hoped, therefore, that every Local Preacher, Class-Leader, and Member, who sympathizes with the expelled Ministers will exert themselves in their respective circles, by making known the character and merits of the WESLEY BANNER; that it is enlarged from Sixteen to Forty-eight Pages, and that its price will be Threepence only. As 25,000 copies of the WESLEY BANNER for October will be worked-off, all Advertisers desirous of availing themselves of so valuable a medium, are requested to send in their communications without delay. A great demand having been made for the early numbers of the WESLEY BANNER, it is determined to reprint the entire series (eight numbers), uniform in size with the new issue, the whole of which may be had, price 1s., from the publishers, Messrs. PARTRIDGE and OAKEY, Paternoster-row, London.

WASHING WITHOUT RUBBING!

TWELVETREES BROTHERS' IMPROVED WASHING PREPARATION saves Labour, Time, Trouble, and Money. The cost of a Family Wash will not exceed 6d.; if a Small Wash, 2d. The time required, One Hour and a Half. It imparts a beautiful Whiteness to the Linen, and improves the Colours of Prints, Muslins, Flannels, and Woollens.

NO LABOUR IS REQUIRED AT THE TUB, and the Clothes are saved through avoiding the hard rubbing of the old method.—Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d.

TWELVETREES' METAL PASTE and FURNITURE POLISH are unrivalled for their brilliancy of polish and durability of surface. 1d., 2d., and 6d.

CHEVALLIER'S PERFUMED WRITING INKS (Violet, Blue, Rose, and Black) supersedes scented Note Paper, and emits a delightful permanent perfume. 6d. and 1s.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS' RICH VIOLET INK, 3d.; Elegant Red, 3d.; Deep Unchangable Blue, 2d.; Brilliant Black, 2d.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS, Manufacturers, Millman-street, London, whose complete list of valuable Agencies may be had on application.

ANTI-CHOLERA.

DR. FLEISCHMAN'S CHOLERA DROPS, which have been used with great success on the Continent, check this disease in its outset. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 9d. 3s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. 6d. each, by Edward's, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard, London; and by all respectable Chemists.

SQUINTING, KNOCK KNEES, BALDNESS, DEAFNESS, WRINKLES, FRECKLES, and many vicissitudes to which the human body is subject, may be cured by following the directions contained in Monsieur Pierre Jeunehomme's UNIQUE COLLECTION OF RECEIPTS, indispensable to the medical man, perfumer, chemist, mother, and those subject to the above complaints. Besides receipts to cure the above, may be had, amongst many others, recipes for the production of Whiskers, Mustachios, &c., in an incredibly short time, without attracting the notice of any quiz: also Eau de Cologne, Lavender-water, Eau de Millefleur, Rondoletier, &c. &c.; infallible Hair-dye, that does not dye the skin. Testimonial:—"Your remedy for squinting has given my friends as much surprise as myself gratification. Both eyes have gained their equilibrium, and I cannot feel too indebted to you.—J. Bennett, Tiverton, Devon."

Address, by letter, enclosing 30 postage-stamps, to M. Jeunehomme, 6, Spur-street, Leicester-square London.

NO MORE PILLS, nor any other Medicine.—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, habitual Constipation, Acidity, Heartburn, Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, at sea, or after meals, Diarrhœa, Nervous, Bilious, Liver Complaints, and General Debility, effectually removed, without Pills or any other Medicine, by

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c.:—

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

"I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. &c., Analytical Chemist."

Important Caution.—Beware of Ervalenta Handwash, or other spurious compounds, under a close imitation of the name of Messrs. Du Barry and Co.'s invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

This light delicious farinaceous Breakfast Food, without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves other more costly food; speedily and permanently removes Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Constipation, and Diarrhœa, the main causes of nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, inflammation and cancer in the stomach, asthma, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, spleen, general debility, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomachs, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy, to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

CASES.

From the Right Honourable Lord Stuart de Decies.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford.

"Gentlemen,—I have already derived so much benefit from the use of the Revalenta Food, that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to forward to me another 10lb. canister of the Farina, for which I enclose, herewith, to Messrs. Du Barry and Co., a Post-office order.

"It is only due to yourselves and to the public to state that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, gentleman, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London,

"May 7th, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—I feel quite sure you are interested for my welfare and health. I take up my pen to write you a line, indeed I might say a word only, which will be—*well, well, well.* It is now more than five months since I finished two of your canisters, of 10 lbs. each. I was suffering very severely, and had been doing so for twenty-seven years. Since I have taken the two canisters, I have never had a moment's pain from the old enemy. Indeed at the end of the first canister, I felt well and relieved from the pain—but went on and took a second canister, which seemed to complete the cure, and I have ever since been quite well, in all points. Any use of this or any of my letters relative to your excellent food, you are quite welcome to make use of in any way you may like, and you have my hearty wishes you may become so generally known, that all sufferers may be induced to give your food a trial, and get the wonderful and complete cure, that I thank my God for, under your agency, I have received. And with great feeling and regard, I remain, your very truly and obliged,

"PACKER D. BINGHAM, Capt. R.N."

"Messrs. Du Barry, 127, New Bond-street, London."

William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, has thanked us for the general benefit he has derived from our "Revelenta Arabica Food." At the age of eighty-three he obtained effectual relief from functional disorders of long standing, and overcame a recent attack of Erysipelas, by confining his diet entirely to this excellent Food—to the exclusion of all other remedies. We extract the following lines from one of his last letters:—

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life."

"2, Patrick-street, Cork, 4th April, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who, during the last seven years, had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully, and I trust this will continue," &c. &c.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your FOOD PRODUCED IMMEDIATE RELIEF. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c. &c.

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Bromley, Middlesex, 11th June, 1849.

"Dear Sirs,—I am very happy to have to inform you, that on Tuesday last the lady mentioned in my previous letter was safely delivered of a son; and you will no doubt be glad to learn that they are both doing exceedingly well. She has had a much better 'time' than formerly, and the child is very strong and healthy. Not satisfied with any thanks that I can give you, she begs I will express to you her gratitude for this favourable change, which she entirely attributes to the Revalenta, and to following strictly the advice you have been so very kind as to give her from time to time.—I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Arabica.'

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"....For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily....Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly, "(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER,

"(Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire)."

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"JAMES SHORTLAND, late Surgeon, 96th Regiment."

"21, Broad-street, Golden-square, London, Nov. 20, 1847.

(Details of 19 years' dyspepsia, nervousness, sickness at the stomach, with spasms and vomiting, and liver complaint, and three weeks' Revalenta treatment).—"I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c.

"ISABELLA GRELLIERE."

Similar expressions of gratitude from Mr. O. Reeve, St. Andrew-street, Hertford; Mr. Thomas Skeete, Denny, Stirlingshire; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Mr. Samuel Laxton, Market, Leicester; and 5,000 other correspondents.

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Agents and the Trade will please apply to Messrs. DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

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BRANDE'S IMPERIAL ENAMEL; Price One Shilling per packet, being similar to that sold at 2s. 6d., and perfectly innoxious in its effect. May be applied with perfect ease, without pain; is put into the tooth in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes. Full directions given with each box.

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RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

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Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0	14	6
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Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2	12	0
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Chimney glasses, in gilt frames.....£2 2s to	10	10	0
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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

RECONNOITRING.

To every aggressive movement for the abolition of constitutional or administrative abuses, choice of the position which is to serve as the base of operations is of the utmost importance. Whenever forces have been collected and disciplined, a leader selected, and all things necessary for a campaign provided and organized, the question presents itself with no common pertinence, where will it be wise to begin? It does so now, in relation to the greatest political controversy of the age—greatest, because connected so intimately and inseparably with the religious interests of the people—we mean that which involves the existence of State establishments of Christianity. Several years have now been employed, not unsuccessfully, we think, in raising a moral force qualified by a clear understanding of the principles at issue, and by cordial attachment and a trusting devotion to them, to be the nucleus of a party disposed to seek an ultimate disentanglement from each other of the spiritual and political elements of influence and rule. They have already resolved upon commencing active operations. The inquiry now suggests itself, where can a beginning be made with surest effect? Circumstances, of course, must furnish the fitting reply to this inquiry—and to cast a glance at circumstances, with a view to the adoption of a sound practical conclusion, is the main object of our present remarks.

From what position, then, can we make our first approaches to the Legislature, with a view to ensure the ultimate destruction of the State-church system, with most telling effect? The problem has been often before us for a length of time past, and frequent study of it, in all the lights in which it can be placed, has uniformly led us to one or the other of two conclusions, not, however, irreconcileable. The colonies offer us an advantageous base—Ireland presents even a stronger one—both, we think, might be occupied by the same party. Let us examine the respective merits of each.

A commencement of active warfare against politico-ecclesiastical institutions in the colonial direction is recommended by the following considerations. In none of our colonies can the Establishment principle be said to have taken root in the hearts of the people. It is, in most of them, merely on trial—invested with no historic associations—venerable neither in age, nor in external form, nor in popular recollections. It has no ample breadth of resources. It is too visibly dependent to be able to awe into subjection. But its instincts are as powerful, as active, as meddling, as grasping, as domineering, in our colonial dependencies, as at home. Hence, almost everywhere—in Canada, in the West Indies, at the Cape, in New Zealand, and in the Australias—it has provoked the deadliest enmity, and is sustained, not by means of public opinion, but by the British Colonial-office, and Parliament, in opposition to it. It is evident, therefore, that this is one of the weakest positions of the gigantic foe—one, the least capable of withstanding earnest, united, and persevering assaults. On the other hand, it is just that position against which it is impossible to lead more than a fraction of our forces. Although it is true that victory even in these remotest outskirts of the Establishmentarian lines would give us the key to the entire position, and settle the whole question as one of principle, it is impossible to evoke general enthusiasm on behalf of distant objects. A corps of enlightened men might offer themselves for the service—but no efforts could enlist the sympathies of the public. For merely instructional purposes, two or three Parliamentary campaigns in this direction would, undoubtedly, repay all the time, money, and labour, expended upon them—but if the intention is entertained of giving battle to the enemy, the colonies must be regarded as precluding the action of an immense amount of disposable force.

A steady *reconnaisance* of the Irish Church as a point of attack, returns us the following considerations. The institution is, undoubtedly, a strong one, entrenched on every side by aristocratic interests; covered by the sympathies and the power of the National Church in this country, and garrisoned by no contemptible an amount of religious partisanship. To carry it will require a force of popular opinion and energy capable of meeting and worsting the whole strength of the existing oligarchy. It is not to be surprised by a *coup-de-main*. It can only be demolished by a regular and protracted siege, not only sustained by courage, but conducted with skill. On the other hand, there are approaches to it which, if wisely selected, offer immense advantages to an aggressive movement—broad, solid, incontestable causeways of common sense, justice, experience, and religious principle, the possession of which alone goes far to ensure success. The Irish Church is such an anomaly, so clearly mischievous, so palpably iniquitous, so utterly subversive of all correct notions of policy, right, and religion, that almost any amount of public opinion may be arrayed against it. In Great Britain, its existence and perpetuation have been regarded by men even of Conservative tendencies as the foulest blot on our Imperial policy, the most infamous scandal of our age. Whiggery itself was once ashamed of it, and it was the seemingly honest expression of that shame, which gave to Whiggery its transient hold upon the people. The repeated but impracticable attempt, sanctioned by all our statesmen, to save the Irish Establishment, by conciliating with State-pay, and paralyzing by State-dependence, the Roman Catholic priesthood, attests the sense which the aristocracy entertain of its insecurity. It is besides sapped of the moral heroism which might else have defended it by a strong presentiment of its own doom. Historical associations lend it no support, but the reverse. The physical condition of Ireland, at this moment, increases its embarrassment. Nay, within its very walls, there is beginning to grow up a party who calmly discuss amongst themselves the propriety of a timely surrender.

Supposing, then, the Irish Church to be chosen as the first point of assault, what are the forces which may eventually be brought into the field in support of the movement. We take for granted that the ground to be occupied is that to which we have already adverted—namely, the injustice, inexpediency, and irreligiousness of compulsory institutions for spiritual objects, and the aggravation of these in the case of the Irish Church. Upon whom could a resolute and capable leader fairly count? Upon the entire class, we should think, of political Radicals—upon earnest Anti-state-churchmen—upon all liberals dependent upon popular reputation for the position of influence they enjoy—upon the intelligent portion of the masses—and upon the great body of the Irish people. The last assertion may be doubted by many—for ourselves, we entertain no misgivings. The influence of O'Connellism is at an end. The repeal dream is dissipated. The active minds in Ireland are turning to a redress of practical mischiefs. The *Nation* points the way to many sound reforms, the withdrawal of an alien church amongst the number. A few days back, the *Cork Examiner*, in an able article on the Irish Church, thus expressed the sentiments of intelligent Irish Roman Catholics:—

"The law! Let the advocates of the Church Establishment in Ireland endeavour to rest its ponderous weight on some more solid foundation than that of the law; for that is shaky as a bog, uncertain as a quicksand, unstable as water. The law! What a justification for a practical tyranny and a living injustice, and in the nineteenth century, too! The law! What law could morally justify the startling fact mentioned in the able letter of Serjeant Shee—that in the diocese of Cloyne, 307,000 Roman Catholics are taxed for the support of 62 churches for 14,000 Protestants? But it is the law!

"Why should not Protestantism rest upon its own intrinsic merits, as well as Catholicism does? The former, like some sickly exotic, is nursed in a glass-house, and propped up by artificial stakes; while the latter, like the plant of indigenous growth, loves the open air, defies the blast and the storm, and flourishes gloriously heavenwards. If the boasters of Protestant purity be not afraid of their creed, why not submit it to the test of voluntary support?—why not repose its consecrated burden upon the bosom of its faithful? Why make gold and godliness one and inseparable?—why so lovingly associate sinecures and Christianity?—why so fervidly hug un-apostolic splendour to gospel simplicity? These unions are unnatural, and abhorrent to the spirit of religion.

"We wage no war with Protestants and Protestantism; we merely combat against injustice and oppression. We war against a bad principle, an unfair system, a venerable fraud, a musty tyranny. We do not ask the Protestant to build our church, unless he wish it; or to provide for the decency of our worship, unless he wish it. Now we require the same freedom for the Catholic that we would willingly concede to the Protestant. With matters of creed and doctrine we have nothing to do; but with a practical injustice, that puts its hand into the pocket of the Catholic in the name of God, and plunders him under the affectation of religion, it is our duty to deal, and to deal sternly. The battle we are ready to fight with all the courtesies of modern warfare, but with all the earnestness of men who fight on a principle, and struggle against robbery and injustice, oppression and degradation."

Upon a careful survey, then, of the whole case, we are in favour of conducting an immediate enterprise against the Irish Church. We urged this upon the Radicals as a duty instantly upon the abandonment of the endowment scheme. We rejoice to learn that Mr. Roebuck recognises the obligation and the policy, and intends to enter upon the career of exertion they open to him. But we cannot help thinking that, so far as Parliamentary warfare is concerned, the movement might be flanked and aided by incursions upon the principle as developed in the colonies. Repeated and very favourable opportunities for assault upon the power to be destroyed, would thereby be seized upon and turned to account. An additional general might be required—but entire concert, and mutual assistance, would not be impracticable. At all events, such an arrangement might suffice, whilst attacking a stronghold of the evil at home, to check its further growth and consolidation abroad. The present, moreover, is the very nick of time for the colonies—neglect of them now may put it beyond our power to deal with them efficiently hereafter. We offer these thoughts, with all deference, to those whom it may concern. If they appear to indicate officiousness let it be pleaded as our apology, that long concentration of thought and anxiety on the question here involved, has familiarized our minds with the outline of a plan to which, perhaps, from the fact that it was not conceived until after much and mature consideration, we may possibly attach more importance than it actually deserves.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

(From the *Cork Examiner*.)

There are certain grave abuses in this country which must be struggled against and got rid of under whatever form of government we may live; whether Ireland is still to be governed by England, or legislated for by her own sons. Among the most offensive and intolerable of those abuses, which strike at the root of liberty and self-respect, is the existence of a wealthy, arrogant, and an unnecessary Protestant Church establishment in the heart of an eminently poor and Catholic country, and resting on the bowed neck and trampled pride of

a Catholic community. While such an anomalous institution exists in Ireland, no Irish Catholic can assert that his religion is free, or that he is not the Pariah of his own land. While the Church of the minority is supported by the majority, against their will and in defiance of their remonstrance, the majority are in a state of practical slavery, as of undoubted inferiority. While the law suffers the majority to kneel in the mire, or pray in ruined barns, and builds costly temples and spreads soft cushions for the minority, at the expense of the majority, the law is tyrannical, iniquitous, and ungodly; and Christian men should struggle for its abolition. While a people are fleeced in the name of God, and robbed under the banner of religion, they are as much slaves and captives as if they had been defeated in battle, and had passed under the yoke of conquest. And as this iniquitous anomaly still legally exists in Ireland, the Irish Catholic is legally a slave, and socially a degraded and inferior being.

For centuries questions of religion, so called, but in reality of intolerance and Mammon-worship, have been the prolific sources of hate, strife, bloodshed, and national slavery. Had Irishmen been of one religion for the last two hundred years, nay, the last fifty years, Ireland would now be a great, united, and free nation, independent and self-sustaining. Were it not for some abiding internal cause of strife and hate, for some selfish and all-absorbing personal interest influencing the actions and ruling the conduct of one powerful party in this country, the people of Ireland would have instinctively united in defence of a common liberty, and in vindication of a common right. But the Established Church has ever been an English garrison in the heart of Ireland—the gaoler of an imprisoned nation—a slave itself, but paid lavishly for its willing degradation and its unnatural offices. To maintain the Church of a miserable minority in shameful splendour, the country has been kept poor and helpless, at the foot of every English minister, and at the mercy of every English faction. Even now, were this vexed question finally settled, the least sanguine amongst us might safely hope in the ultimate certainty of seeing Ireland a nation once more; for, this grand cause of ever-living jealousy and interested hostility effectually set at rest, the mind of the country would naturally look to the settlement of a still greater question, the stupendous importance of which is alone shut out by intervening objects, just as the lofty mountain is momentarily shut out from the view of the traveller by some intermediate hillock. National freedom is the lofty goal of a nation's ambition, towards which its mind would instinctively aspire, and its energy vigorously struggle, were not its attention occupied with this angry but petty question of religious freedom, over whose burning path the nation must march, if it desire to reach a purer and more elevated region.

But, it may be said, this is not the time to open anew this question. As well might it be said that the surgeon should not re-open the festering wound, because it had been carefully bandaged up, and its corruption sedulously hid from view. At one time or another, the question must be opened up; it cannot be allowed to continue festering in its splendid corruption; the bandages and trappings must be torn off the gangrened limb, and what is bad and rotten submitted to the stern but merciful knife of the reformer. The disease exists in the heart of our social policy; and the sooner it is rooted out the better—just as a cancer is required to be excised, or a mortified leg to be cut off. The plain fact is, the matter must be settled, and finally; for no policy can be more irrational than to allow a cause of irritation and animosity to continue any longer working its poisonous effect upon the mind of the country, and depriving it of that healthy and vigorous tone which it eminently requires in order to meet the giant difficulties which it has to encounter and overcome.

Very few people in this country require to be satisfied of the fact that the continued existence of this hostile and oppressive Church Establishment is a wrong, a grievance, and an insult. The land is tilled by Catholic industry—almost universally so; and yet the Catholic tiller is compelled to pay out of his sweat and toil a certain proportion of hard earnings for the support of a creed which he conscientiously repudiates, and the maintenance of a minister whose teaching he does not require, and with whose person he is often unacquainted. The Catholic landlord is compelled to perform the part of the proctor for the Protestant incumbent of his parish, and mulct himself and his tenantry that that worthy incumbent, and that worthy incumbent's wife and family might be surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of this world below. Now this is not fair, neither is it honest; it has not the sanction of human justice, nor of divine teaching. The Scripture says, "the labourer is worthy of his hire." Undoubtedly; but it is those for whom the labourer spiritually works who should be asked to pay the labourer. The Scriptures never said that there was to be hire without work; or that the Gentile was to pay the priest of the Jew. The Scriptures do not sanction robbery and injustice, by whatever fine names they may be called. The doctrine of Christ is not that of Mahomet, and sets not the seal of its sublime approval upon dishonesty and opression; and God knows the Church Establishment in Ireland is based upon both.

But there is the law, and the Church rests upon the law, and the law must be respected. What law? The law of hate and fraud, of robbery and persecution! The law of men with bloody right hands, and with hearts panting from ferocious contests! The law of those whose ill-gotten wealth depended upon their keeping the Catholic down at any cost, and whose very safety could alone be maintained by the attempted extirpation of his faith! The law written by the unblushing spoliator of time-honoured sanctuaries, and the rude violator of the abodes of piety and learning! The law! There was the law for the stake, and the law for the block, law for the rope, and law for the faggot—there was the law for every iniquity which it ever entered into the mind of man to conceive! The law! Are not good men employed for the last half-century in weeding the statute-book of the vile laws left as a crimson legacy to posterity by the "wisdom of our ancestors?" Day by day its huge blood-spots are fading away before the light of civilization; and yet the laws which modern humanity and enlightenment have expunged from that foul record of human passions were once sacred, and solemn, and binding; and men were banished and tortured for questioning their justice, and brutally slain for their holy violation. The law! Let the advocates of the Church Establishment in Ireland endeavour to rest its ponderous weight on some more solid foundation than that of the law; for that is shaky as a bog, uncertain as a quicksand, unstable as water. The law! What a justification for a practical tyranny and a living injustice, and in the nineteenth century, too! The law! What law could morally justify the startling fact mentioned in the able letter of Serjeant Shee—that in the diocese of Cloyne, 307,000 Roman Catholics are taxed for the support of 62 churches for 14,000 Protestants? But it is the law!

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WESLEYAN METHODIST REFORM.

(From the *Wesleyan Times*.)

The three expelled ministers have been welcomed by crowded meetings at Sheffield and Wakefield, where their appearance and statements created much interest and elicited much sympathy. At the latter place the chair was taken by the mayor, Mr. Harrison, who was expected to preside at the great meeting in Exeter-hall. Circumstances prevented him; and the dominant party flattered themselves that he was not prepared to throw the weight of his influence and high character into the scale of Methodist reform. His thoroughly liberal speech in the borough whose chief magistrate he is will prove to them that they had miscalculated. The present is a moment for which he has long been prepared, and of the strong necessity for which he is deeply convinced. "He had been induced," he observed, "to take the position he occupied that evening owing to what he considered a wrong state of things which had for a long time existed in the Wesleyan body, and which had been gradually progressing for years back; which had not been the work of one day [hear, hear]—which had not been the work of one man or of one generation—a system which for some time had had the full confidence of the members of the Church of Christ in that denomination, but which had so worked that their confidence in it was now weakened [hear, hear]. The system to which he alluded had tended to *throw the management of the Church of Christ into the hands of ministers, and left the people only the privilege of paying*. It needed, as had been long evident to many minds, and to his own among others, *an entire revision*. They required something more of the direct influence of the laity. One of the shrewdest and one of the cleverest men connected with their denomination—of course he referred to Dr. Bunting—seeing that this was becoming necessary, and that progress was going in the direction of that necessity, some years ago took a lead in introducing the influence of laymen into their committees. He (the Chairman) owned that he thought it a good thing at the time, and he was pleased to see the introduction of lay influence; but he confessed that he did not see the bearing of the particular change introduced at that time. What was now wanted was, *a popular system of representation*, without which—he did not care how perfect the system was—they would in time have corruption. He would not occupy much more of their time, but what he did want them to get fixed in their minds was, that *the laymen on their committees were not laymen directly connected with the people* [hear, hear]; they were chosen by the ministers. The same individuals placed in the same position, *if chosen by the great body of the people*, whose interests they had to serve, would, even if they did the same acts as when chosen by a few individuals, be more confided in. As yet, however, they had not got anything like lay representation chosen by the people. He was delighted to see the large company before him. He had many times, when thinking on these subjects, been cast down and depressed, on the ground that he feared his fellow Christians were not alive to their privileges. Now, however, their privileges had been attacked in a way that would not allow them longer to submit." In his closing speech, the worthy mayor noticed, with just reprehension, one very important feature in the policy of the dominant party. "In his opinion much of the evil mixed up with Methodism had originated *in certain parties trying to make it political* [hear, hear]. A number of years ago certain parties established a Tory Wesleyan newspaper, the *Watchman*, *in order to persuade the members to Toryism*. Wesleyanism and Toryism were made to appear to be the same thing [hear, hear]. The *Watchman* being in favour, advertisements were sent to it, which, for any practical purpose, were worthless, and which, as private individuals, they would not have thought worth while appearing in any newspaper. *It was his opinion years ago, that in this way they were wasting the money in the Connexion* [hear, hear]. Those parties thought they had accomplished their purpose, and that the Wesleyans, as a body, were brought to the adoption of principles which he, for one, thought inconsistent with their general welfare as men. For instance, could anything be more degrading than for their President to *wait to see whether the Queen would order a general fast day to be observed before he ventured to recommend one to the body of Wesleyans?* This was a crouching in matters of religion, which he never expected to have seen [hear, hear]. *He now trusted, however, that they were free from the tyranny of a certain dominant party, for he could not think that* meetings like this could take place without liberalizing the people [hear, hear, and applause]. It had not unfrequently happened that he had had to take an active part in public matters, and he *should rejoice to help on this*, one of the leading movements of the day."

Sentiments like these, coming, as they do, from one of the most influential men in the West Riding of Yorkshire, whose character has procured for him the high merit of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and whose attachment to all that is essential to the prosperity of Methodism cannot be impugned, will have great weight with all thoughtful minds; and followed, as we have no doubt they will be, by similar expressions of opinion in other respectable and influential quarters, will lower the braggart and insolent tone of the dominant party.

We have to add to the list of protesting societies the following:—South Shields, Glossops, Tunbridge Wells, Midsomer Norton, Downham.

The Vicar of Leigh, who had refused to marry two "unconfirmed persons," has discreetly evaded the putting the legality of his conduct to a test. The banns having been published, in consequence of the interference of the Bishop of the diocese, at the parish churches of Lowton and Leigh, the parties presented themselves at Leigh Church, and no further obstacles were offered; they were married by the vicar of West Leigh, step-son to the vicar of Leigh. It remains to be seen, whether the reverend gentleman will venture to put in execution his threat to excommunicate the Kearleys for not having, in compliance with his citations, presented themselves for instruction in the Church Catechism.—*Patriot.*

The Bishop of Exeter.—The friends and admirers of Bishop Phillpotts will be glad to learn that the venerable prelate is called to the North, not by ill-health, but by business. It is as a canon-residentiary of Durham Cathedral, that he now finds himself in his old quarters, "The College, Durham." His visit of business has, we hear, been long foreseen, and there is no pretence whatever for connecting it with his health—it is a visit of wealth, and not of health. But as the cholera has been visiting the nooks of the south coast, the Bishop's absence has been attributed to a sanitary impulse.—*Western Times.*

Sale of Goods Seized for Church-rates.—A fortnight ago we recorded the questionable proceedings of the officers of police, at the houses of Messrs. J. Clark, J. H. Knight, and W. Farrand, in seizing, at the instance of the churchwardens of St. Lawrence, a large quantity of their goods for church-rates—in other words, that the proceeds of spoliation might be appropriated to the support of the parish church of St. Lawrence. The goods so taken from Mr. Clark's were disposed of by auction, on Wednesday afternoon, at a miscellaneous sale of articles seized under County Court executions, &c., the auctioneer being Mr. J. R. Weston, of East-street. The amount of the rates and costs for which the seizure was made, as we stated at the time, was £7 2s. 2d. The total value of the articles taken (viz., six carpet-bags, £1 18s. 6d., eighteen silk handkerchiefs, £3 4s. 6d., and twenty-four umbrellas, £7 17s. 6d.), at the manufacturers' cost prices, was £13 0s. 6d. The gross amount at which they sold on Wednesday was £7 11s. 3d. There were not many persons present at the auction, and, beyond a few sarcastic remarks from one or two Dissenters present, on the subject of the seizure, the sale proceeded in the ordinary manner.—*Hants Independent.*

UNIVERSITIES.—Among the rumours of the day are some which relate to the probable extension of the University system in connexion with the Established Church. Instead of throwing open Cambridge and Oxford to students of all religious denominations, St. Bees, in Cumberland, is, it is said, to be invested with the power to grant degrees; and Birkenhead, according to the *Liverpool Standard*, is the chosen site of a new University, towards the erection of which the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Westminster, and Lord R. Grosvenor, have each contributed £1,000.—*Patriot.*

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The autumnal services of this union are appointed to be held in Sheffield, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by about 400 ministers, for whose accommodation arrangements are in progress.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.—Dr. Hinds, Dean of Carlisle, is to be the new Bishop of Norwich, and it is stated that the Rev. J. Aspinall, M.A., of Althorpe rectory, Lincolnshire, is to be his successor at the deanery. "The rev. gentleman is," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "a moderate high-churchman, and the author of several volumes of sermons which are greatly esteemed both for their eloquence and orthodoxy. He has also written and spoken much on the subject of popular education; and we believe that the appointment will not be unsatisfactory to Churchmen." Dr. Hinds, it will be remembered, preached the sermon at the consecration of Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, whose case excited so much attention last year. In the sermon preached by Dr. Hinds on that occasion, he expressed himself in so many words an admirer of the scholastic theology for adherence to which Dr. Hampden was censured, and strongly animadverted on those members of the university who had been the leaders in the opposition to Dr. Hampden's elevation to the episcopal bench. Dr. Hinds is the intimate friend of the present Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Whately), and lived also on familiar terms with Dr. Arnold, the late celebrated Master of Rugby School, and entertains the same theological views as are held by those two eminent divines. He was for some years chaplain to Earl Clarendon, the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to whose interest he no doubt in some degree owes his elevation to the bishopric of Norwich. The reverend doctor attained great eminence in the University of Oxford, and at one time it was fully expected that he would succeed Dr. Hampden as the Regius Professor of Divinity. The Bishop of Norwich has in his patronage three archdeaconries to which benefices are attached, and fifty-two livings, varying in amount from £1,077 to £80 per annum. The Bishops of Norwich are, it appears, "mitred abbots of Holm," which, it has been argued, entitles them to a seat in the House of Lords, independently of the recent act limiting the number of bishops who are Peers of Parliament.

ROMISH PROGRESS.—The Rev. Mr. Bennett, incumbent of St. Paul's, pastor of the Prime Minister of England, and a Tractarian of the first water, has just published certain prayers, of which the following are extracts:—

It may be suggested, in order that the prayers may be offered up *at the same time*, that the following hours would be appropriate, namely—six, nine, a.m.; twelve, noon; three, six, nine, p.m.; twelve, midnight.

In the part of the prayers headed "Intercession," the following petitions occur:—

O Thou who didst die and rise again, to be Lord both of the dead and the living, whether we live or die, thou art our Lord. Lord, have *pity on living and dead.*

And again we have the following:—

For the souls of those who are in pain and suffering,
We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.
For the souls of those about to depart,
We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.
For the souls of the dying now instantly meeting Thee,
We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.
For the souls of those departed in the faith of thy holy name, that they may have their perfect consummation and bliss,
We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.

On this precious Prayer-book the *Record* makes the following remarks:—

We do not know how the Bishop of London regards these directions given to the people of his diocese to pray for the dead; nor are we surprised to learn, that the Rev. Cyril N. Page, of the Broadway, Westminster, on whose ministry the young people of the National Society in that locality attend, is busy circulating the document among his people. It is the *third* edition of the publication which lies before us. How the National Society can subject the young people committed to their care to the teaching of a person of whose instruction this is a specimen; and how men of scriptural principle can remain connected with a society who, year after year, amidst strong remonstrances to the contrary, persist in having the children of the society so initiated into the principles of Rome, it is difficult for a simple-minded Christian to imagine.
—*British Banner.*

METROPOLITAN CHURCH UNION.—An association under this title has been recently formed in London with a view to the extension and general renovation of the Church; and, as it is proposed to extend the sphere of its operations to secular as well as spiritual matters, it has been deemed advisable to admit laymen to membership. The following are among the more prominent matters appointed for immediate consideration:—1. Security for the legitimate exercise of the royal supremacy in the appointment of bishops. 2. The establishment of a representative assembly of the Church by the revival of convocation. 3. The better observance of Church discipline. 4. Increase of the three orders of the ministry, adequate to the spiritual wants of the people. 5. The adoption of measures of Church extension, with provision for the due exercise of official patronage, lay and clerical. In pursuit of these objects due reverence for the episcopal office is to be kept steadily in view. The revival of convocation, in all its pristine power and integrity, appears to be the main and immediate object of the union; as the clergy and very many of the laity have arrived at the conclusion that a distinct representative assembly of the Church is imperatively necessary. In furtherance of that object, addresses having been put in course of signature throughout the several dioceses in England and Wales, were returned to the Union, by whose officers they were presented to the Queen, to his Grace the Primate, and to the Archbishop of York. Copies of the Society's rules and regulations were also submitted to the two archbishops, to the bishops, and other Church dignitaries; and, although the Society abstained from soliciting the expression of any opinion thereon, the primate and several of the bishops declared their cordial approval of the design. This Society must not be confounded with the "London Union on Church Matters," which, though devoted to similar objects, is so distinct as to admit of either body pursuing its own independent course of action without the semblance of rivalry or antagonism.—*Chronicle.*

MR. ROEBUCK AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—In the last number of the *Nonconformist* it is stated, on what our contemporary considers good authority, that Mr. Roebuck intends, in the ensuing session of Parliament, to attack that monster grievance the Irish Church. Most cordially do we rejoice in this intimation. Long have we been on the look-out for "the coming man" who should have manliness, and intelligence, and ability enough, to grapple with this great anomaly. In many respects, Mr. Roebuck possesses qualifications for the task superior to most men. His views of religious liberty are in advance of his class generally—his industry will master all the details necessary to stop the mouths of cavillers, and his indomitable English *pluck* makes him more than a match for any and every antagonist who may attempt to snub or put him down. If he will but make a covenant with his temper and his almost ungovernable love of a tilting match, we know few men in whose hands the subject is likely to be turned to so good account as in those of the honourable gentleman. We promise him the hearty support of Scottish Dissenters.—*Scottish Press.*

THE ANNUITY-TAX.—We understand that Mr. J. G. S. Lefevre is to arrive here on Monday next, and that he has intimated his intention, agreeably to the request made to him by the Lord Provost, of holding a conference, on an early day, with the committee of Town Council appointed to consider the various plans for the settlement of the question of the Annuity-tax.—*Scotsman.*

THE GORHAM APPEAL CASE.—There is a clause in the Act of Parliament relative to the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, enabling the Sovereign to appoint, under the Sign-manual, two members of the Judicial Committee, in addition to those who form part of it *ex officio;* and it has been asserted, that Lord John Russell intended to name as judges on a particular case, two individuals who have foreclosed the question, by pronouncing their judgment upon it in their dioceses already. In reference to this the *Christian Times* says:—"We will not dwell on the palpable improbability of such an appointment, even had the Crown possessed the power. These are not days in which any Government would venture to bias the proverbial impartiality of the British judgment-seat. But we simply re-state the fact—the Crown has no vacancies to fill. The two Sign-manual appointments are filled up by two laymen. The tribunal will be a purely lay tribunal."

CHURCH-RATES AT BURSLEM. — ANOTHER RATE LAID BY A MINORITY.—A general vestry meeting of the inhabitants of this parish was held on Thursday morning last, when it was proposed that the Rev. H. W. G. Armstrong should take the chair; an amendment, however, was submitted and carried, that Mr. Kennedy, a Dissenter, should preside, who took his seat accordingly. A rate of 4d. in the pound having been proposed "for the necessary expenses of the churches of the parish for the ensuing year," an amendment was moved, that the meeting be adjourned until that day twelve months. After a stormy discussion the amendment was carried, and recorded in the book, and signed by the Chairman. The senior churchwarden then read the judgment of Lord Chief Justice Denman in the celebrated Braintree case. He said, that as the majority had refused to lay a rate, he was of opinion that the minority might remain and levy the rate proposed. He then read a form, prepared by him to meet the case, and said that he should ask the gentlemen in favour of the rate to sign this form; and, the rate being laid, he should take the opinion of counsel on the question; and if that opinion was, as he believed it would be, that the rate was legal, he would not shrink from his duty as a churchwarden in putting it in force. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed unanimously. The Chairman, in returning thanks, observed that he was not unprepared for the result of the meeting. The law was unfortunately, he believed, against them. It was, however, a complete farce to call together the parishioners to decide as to the laying of a rate, and the majority having decided against it, to confer a power upon a small minority to do that which the majority had just decided ought not to be done. It was turning the pyramid on its apex. The meeting then separated, after a discussion of two hours, leaving the minority to lay the rate; not, however, before a parishioner had declared his determination not to pay it, and invited his fellow-townsmen who were of the same opinion to meet, and consult with him on the subject.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, PICKERING, YORKSHIRE.—The Rev. G. Croft having, after a pastorate of nearly thirty-five years in connexion with the above place of worship, been obliged to resign on account of long-continued and increasing relaxation of the throat, Mr. J. Hoyle, B.A., of Airedale College and London University, has received and accepted a most cordial and pressing invitation to become his successor, and, by Divine permission, will enter on his charge soon after Christmas, when his college studies will terminate.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN.—RECOGNITION TEA PARTY.—On Wednesday last nearly one hundred of the members and congregation assembled in the vestry of the Baptist meeting-house, on the occasion of Mr. Pitt (formerly of Horton College, Bradford, and late of Ashton-under-Lyne), entering upon his pastoral labours over the church in the above place. Mr. Francis, of Westmancote, with his usual warm-heartedness, addressed the pastor "on Ministerial Fidelity." Mr. Overbury, of Pershore, and Mr. Berg, of Tewkesbury, the members of the church and congregation, on the new relationship now existing between them and their pastor; which was replied to on behalf of the church, with much Christian affection, by Mr. William Barnard, one of the deacons, whose anxiety for the promotion of its spiritual welfare has—together with that of the senior deacon, Mr. Hudson, who was absent from innisposition—for many years been most disinterestedly manifested. Appropriate pieces were sung at intervals, and the evening spent in a very pleasant and profitable manner. The Baptist cause here, for some time, has been in a very unsatisfactory state, and for nearly twelve months without a pastor, but through the very conciliatory manner and kind Christian conduct of Mr. Pitt, a good feeling of Christian affection and union has been produced, they therefore trust that many years of successful labours may be vouchsafed to him.

NORWICH.—On Tuesday, September 18th instant, a service was held at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, to recognise the Rev. George Gould, as pastor of the church assembled there, when two addresses were delivered. The first, by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, on the Relation of the Church to the Congregation; the second, by the Rev. J. Alexander, on the Mutual Obligations of Pastors and People. After the service a public tea-meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, which was attended by above 500 persons, including members of many churches of different denominations in the city and county. The Rev. George Gould presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. George Johnson, Rev. J. Alexander, Rev. Thomas Wheeler, Rev. Andrew Reed, Rev. R. Govett, Rev. J. Vennimore, Rev. J. Dovey, J. H. Tillett, Esq., and James Colman, Esq. The very hearty reception given to Mr. Gould by the representatives of the neighbouring churches, and the true cordiality with which their assurances of sympathy were reciprocated to Mr. Gould, were gratifying in a high degree.

ENFIELD.—On Wednesday, the 19th instant, an interesting service was held at Enfield, Middlesex, when the Rev. George Wilkinson, late of Kingston, Jamaica, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church assembling in the Independent chapel, Chase-side, in that town. The introductory address was delivered by the Rev. James Sortain, B.A., of Brighton; the Rev. J. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, offered the designation prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Harris, President of Cheshunt College (and tutor of Mr. Wilkinson when at at college), gave the charge, founded on St. Paul's exhortation to Timothy—"Study to show thyself approved unto God." In the evening the Rev. J. Stoughton preached to the people. After the morning service about 130 friends, including several from the church in Barbican under the pastoral care of the Rev. Arthur Tidman (of which church Mrs. Wilkinson was formerly a member), dined together in the British Schools; Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, &c., in the chair. After the dinner interesting speeches were delivered by the Chairman, the Revs. J. Sherman, J. Sortain, Dr. Harris, Philip Smith (Classical Tutor of Cheshunt College), the newly-recognised pastor, and G. Scoble, Esq. The whole of the services were most interesting, and the charge truly eloquent and impressive. The chapel has recently been repaired, and is commodious in its arrangements and neat and tasteful in appearance; and Mr. Wilkinson's prospect of usefulness there is very encouraging.

THE HON. AND REV. B. NOEL has received a unanimous call from the church belonging to Mr. Evans's chapel in John-street, to become co-pastor.

HAMPDEN CHAPEL, HACKNEY.—The Rev. Edward Stallybrass, having an important engagement with the British and Foreign Bible Society, has resigned the pastorate of the church assembling in the above-mentioned chapel; and the Rev. Isaac Vale Mummery has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church to become its pastor, and enters upon his stated labours on the second Sabbath in October.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN SOUTHAMPTON.—"The voluntary principle is rotten, because it has not got the law to support it!" Such was the wise assertion of an antediluvian sage, named Godley, who figured at the late St. Mary's vestry meeting as a supporter and justifier of the system which wrings money from the pockets of people against their will, to uphold and maintain religious worship in the churches of the establishment. It would really seem as if such men crawled through the world, like moles, and either wilfully shut their eyes to the truth, or else are unhappily deficient in that moral

perception which, if exercised in the smallest degree, would expose to them the fallacy of such a principle as they would attempt to establish. The rottenness of the voluntary principle is verily manifested in Southampton in a remarkable manner, as witnessed in one or two facts to which we cheerfully draw attention. At a most gratifying meeting held on Thursday evening last, at the Chapel Above Bar, at which the sum of £60 (nearly one-half of the amount required by the Churchwarden of St. Mary's for the expenses of the current year, about raising which—shame to the Churchmen!—there exists such a difficulty) was raised in a few minutes amongst those present. This commodious chapel has long been freed from debt, and during the last fifteen months the congregation have contributed not less than £1,480 (think of this, Churchmen!) for enlarging the school-room, and paying off the debts of two country chapels; and this, be it remembered, in addition to the maintenance of divine worship, the support of their beloved pastor, and other expenses, about which those who attend the churches of the Establishment know nothing themselves. So much for the *rottenness* of the voluntary principle, as shown by the experience of one Congregational church in Southampton. Sunday last was the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Albion Chapel—the second Congregational church in the town—the history of whose brief period of existence furnishes another remarkable instance of the *failure* of the voluntary principle. The temporary chapel was opened on the 15th of September, 1844, and by the month of February, 1846 (seventeen months only), the whole cost of purchase and alterations of premises, amounting to £1,603 10s. 11d., was raised! The splendid new chapel, opened in June last, has been erected at a cost of about £5,000, of which, on the day of opening, nearly £3,300 was collected! Thus about £5,000 has been raised by this body of Christians in five years only; and this, too, as in the case of the Above Bar Chapel, exclusive of the charge of maintenance of divine worship, the pastor, Sunday-schools, &c. &c. The Wesleyans, too, are about to erect a new chapel in East-street, for which voluntaryism is of course alone relied on. Besides these, there are numerous other bodies of Christians in the town supported on the same principle. Having cited these facts, we will offer no comment on them, further than to say to our friends of the Establishment, "Go thou, and do likewise."—*Hants Independent.*

Supply of Water to the Metropolis.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of All Saints, Poplar, convened by the churchwardens on the requisition of a number of the parishioners, was held at the Town Hall, in the High-street, to take into consideration the defects in the supply of water to the metropolis, and to invite the attendance of the promoters of the Henley and London Water-works. From the explanation of the scheme there given, it appears that the water is to be obtained from the Henley Reach of the Thames, and carried by an aqueduct, covered where necessary, to a reservoir near Twyford Abbey, more than 100 feet above low-water mark of the Thames at London-bridge. And from that reservoir the water is distributable by its own gravity to nearly all parts of the metropolis; but, with a view to meet perpetual high service, it will be raised thence to a reservoir at West End, Hampstead, a height of 268 feet above low-water, from which it will be delivered in pipes, so that it may flow to the top of every house in the metropolis and its suburbs, and, in case of fire, might be thrown to the highest tower in Westminster Abbey without the aid of a fire-engine. The conduit will be made capable of conveying during every twenty-four hours 100,000,000 gallons of water to London. The annual charge to the public for the present supply, as near as can be estimated, is about £350,000, or about 3¼ per cent. on the rental of London. It is intended by this project that double the quantity of water, superior in quality, and distributed universally, and under constant high-service pressure, shall be furnished at a smaller total cost, to be equally apportioned upon every householder in the metropolis. The management to be vested in a commission, or central public board, in which the various parishes and the metropolitan interests will be represented.

Prince Canino Buonaparte, who has been attending the meetings of the British Association, declined to accept the invitation to a soirée proposed to be held to his honour at Birmingham on Monday last, to express "admiration of the truly heroic Roman people."

Population of London.—The number of deaths registered in London last week (says a correspondent) was 3,183; that is equal to 454 every day, 19 every hour, and one person every three minutes. This may appear very alarming to some readers, but they must bear in mind that the vast extent and population of our metropolis, London and its surrounding districts, contains nearly 3,000,000 persons. If this immense number of persons were placed in a line, at a distance of 14 yards apart, they would reach to the extent of 25,000 miles, or more than the circumference of the globe; so that if persons died at the above rate, viz., one every three minutes, and allowing 1,000 births every week, it would then be 26 years before all the people in London were extinct.—*Globe.*

Charlotte Harris, the woman lying under sentence of death for the murder of her husband at Bath, has been delivered of a still-born child. As soon as she is sufficiently recovered she will be given over to the hangman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

USE OF THE TERM CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—Your correspondent, who terms himself "A Consistent Nonconformist," and whose article headed, "The Term Church—Absurd Confusion of Terms," appeared in your number of Sep. 12, plainly insinuates that all who differ from him are both absurd and inconsistent. Nothing would be easier than recrimination, but this rarely promotes the cause of truth; and those who feel that their practices can be defended by sound argument, seldom stoop to this style of reply. Your correspondent would have done well to have kept in mind the prudent caution, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off" (1 Kings xx. 14).

The enclosed paper, written several months ago, contains some of the reasons why we have adopted a practice which has exposed us to the charge of absurdity and inconsistency; with what propriety, let your candid readers judge. Tho. Spalding.

Kentish Town, Sept. 17, 1849

PLAIN REASONS WHY THE PLACES IN WHICH CHRISTIANS MEET FOR WORSHIP SHOULD BE CALLED CHURCHES, NOT CHAPELS.

1st. It accords with our ordinary modes of speech that an assembly should give its name to the building in which it usually meets. Thus the word "house" applies equally to a man's family, and to the building in which that family resides. The "Court of Chancery" means the building in which the court assembles, and also the members which compose the court. The "Orphan Working School" expresses both the children there brought up, and the building in which they are educated. Dr. Johnson defines a "college" to be, "1st, a society of men set apart for learning or religion; and 2nd, the house in which the collegians reside." The "House of Commons" expresses both the legislators who assemble there, and the building in which they assemble. Thus we say, the House divided, the House adjourned, &c.; and our facetious friend *Punch*, recording the smallest homœopathic dose ever taken, says, "Sir Robert Peel took *the sense of the House.*" So natural is this mode of expression, that when departed from, as in the application of the term "chapel" to a place of worship, unless the assembly gives its name to the building, the building will give its name to the assembly. Thus, we often find the pastor of a church described as the minister of the chapel; the deacons of the church as the deacons of the chapel; and when members of churches apply for their dismissal to other churches, they express their desire to leave the "chapel" with which they have been connected, in order to join another chapel.

2nd. The application of the term "church" to a place of Christian worship is in strict accordance with Scripture usage. A synagogue, amongst the Jews, meant a religious assembly; it meant also the place where that assembly met for worship. Hence, we read of "the chief ruler of the synagogue;" and we read also of one whom the Jews commended to our Lord, saying, "He loveth our nation, and hath built us a synagogue." The synagogue was the Jewish church; and as the same term expressed both the assembly and the building, it was most natural that the same usage should have obtained in the Christian church. Again, our Lord directs his disciples, "When ye come into a *house*, salute it; and if the *house* be worthy, let your peace come upon it" (Matt. x. 12, 13). Here, also, we see the twofold application of one word—in one case designating the building, and in the other, its occupants.

The very brief history recorded in the New Testament of the first Christian churches contains no notice of any place being set apart especially for worship. But assuming what, perhaps, none will question, that places were thus set apart, there is considerable evidence that the usage which had obtained in reference to Jewish synagogues, obtained also in reference to Christian churches. The following passages, although they may not demonstrate this point, afford very strong, if not conclusive, evidence in its support:—

1 Cor. xi. 18.—"For first of all, when ye come together *in the church.*" Observe that in the 20th verse this preliminary remark is repeated in these words, "When ye come together, therefore, *into one place.*"

In the 22nd verse he says, "What! have ye not houses to eat and to drink in? Or, despise ye the Church of God?" The antithesis being between *houses* and *the Church of God*, affords a very strong presumption that the apostle refers to the place in which the church assembled.

See also 1 Tim. iii. 15, where the apostle states to Timothy his design in writing to him, "That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in *the house of God*, which is *the Church of the living God*, the pillar and ground of the truth." If it be argued that by "the house of God," and "the Church of the living God," we are, in both cases, to understand the assembly of believers, the conceding of this point would not materially affect the argument. For it is thus agreed that believers are called God's house: and it is plain that the place in which believers worship is called God's house, as, "My house shall be called a house of prayer," &c. If, therefore, the term house is applied in Scripture both to the assembly and to the place in which the assembly meets, analogy seems to require that if we call the assembly a *church*, the building in which the assembly worships should likewise be called a *church*. This mode of expression has scripture sanction: but who will urge Scripture authority for the use of the word *chapel?*

3rd. Very grave objections exist against the use of the word *chapel*. It had its origin in Roman Catholic superstition, as is shown by the following account, extracted from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*:—"Chapel, a place of divine worship. The word is derived from the lation *capella*. In former times, when the kings of France were engaged in war, they always carried St. Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a tent as a precious relic: and hence the place was called *capella*, and the priests who had the custody of the tent *capellani*. Afterwards the word *capella* came to be applied to private oratories." If, in imitation of Popish precedent, we call our places of worship *chapels*, we ought also to call our ministers *chaplains*. This two-fold association with so sacred a relic as St. Martin's hat, would be peculiarly edifying to Protestant Nonconformists.

A still more serious objection exists to the use of this term. "A chapel," according to Johnson, "is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a chapel of ease, and served by some inferior curate." It is not a church, but a place attached to, or dependent on, a church, and, consequently, inferior to it. Our Puritan forefathers were prohibited, by heavy penalties, from calling their assemblies churches: hence they called them *meetings*, and the places in which they met were called *meetings* also. This was the result of necessity, not of choice. The pilgrim fathers, who settled in America, were under no such restraint: consequently, they called their places of worship *churches*—the Congregational Church, the Baptist Church, the Presbyterian Church. By applying the word chapel to the place where a scripturally constituted church meets for worship, we stamp both with the mark of inferiority: whilst, by applying the term church exclusively to those places in which the worshippers have, according to our conviction, widely departed from Christian truth and simplicity in the constitution and government of their Church, we concede what proves to be, especially to the unreflecting masses, a mighty advantage. Hence, a member of the National Establishment is styled, as if by pre-eminence, a member of "the Church;" whilst a member of a Congregational Church is called a dissenter from "the Church," or a member of the chapel. This is precisely what the advocates of State-church principles want; and no wonder, as it concedes to them a position of superiority: the wonder is that we, as a body, should be willing to appear in so invidious a position, and remain indisposed to throw off the badge of inferiority.

An eminent Baptist minister, in preaching recently, exclaimed, "What an absurdity to call a building a Church!" Did the reverend declaimer never discern the absurdity of the Evangelist's statement of *a land being baptized?* And there went out unto him all *the land* of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins" (Mark i. 5). There would be some difficulty in proving that "all the land of Judea" was baptized by immersion.

One argument in favour of the word chapel must, to a certain extent, be conceded. Most of our places of worship have hitherto been built in a style which has fitted them rather to be the receptacles of St. Martin's *chapeau*, than to be the temples of the living God. Happily, a change is taking place in this respect. We hope that Nonconformists will in future build *churches*, and call them by their proper name.

The Russian War Steamer "Kamtschatka" (says the *Hants Independent*), left Southampton on Sunday. Russian money of the value of £10,000 sterling was spent in Southampton during the two visits of the "Kamtschatka." A large quantity of ship's stores was taken in here, and some portion of the crew were traversing the town from morning until night, purchasing wearing apparel, domestic utensils, cutlery, and other things. It is very evident that English manufactures of every description are highly esteemed by the Russians, from the eagerness with which the "Kamtschatka's" officers and crew took advantage of their visit to Southampton to spend their money on them. It was curious to see parties of these sailors, most of them possessing the Tartar head and features, visiting almost every shop of the town. Their appearance and manners were the opposite of the reckless and jovial jack-tars of this country. The Russian officers politely allowed the inhabitants of Southampton to visit and inspect their ship. It certainly is a very fine one, but cleanliness is not considered, on board, one of the cardinal virtues, as it is on board an English man-of-war. What astonished a visitor most was the mode of feeding the common sailors. A large wooden trough was filled with a sort of porridge made of ground beans and some fatty matter. Two men stirred it with rakes so as to make the admixture perfect. This was served out to the seamen in basins, and the men, squatting on their haunches, ate it by means of wooden spoons with evident gusto. The commander of the "Kamtschatka" spoke English fluently, and one evening, during his stay in Southampton, he went into the Sun tavern, where the merchants and tradesmen assemble, and pretending to be an American, he introduced the subject of Russia, and heard some curious and unflattering opinions respecting the Emperor of all the Russias, and his conduct towards Hungary.

Mr. Bickham Escott in a New Capacity.—The pictorial commissioner deputed from her Majesty's household to sketch the most beautiful sites of natural scenery and modern cultivation in Ireland, in order that the Queen may make a selection for her visit next year, has been in Limerick on that mission, taking sketches of the delightfully picturesque wood and water scenery of Castle Connell. He was hospitably entertained at the Earl of Clare's by the noble proprietor of the princely mansion at Mountshannon. The gentleman thus engaged is Mr. Bickham Escott, late M.P. for Winchester.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Smithfield Market Nuisance.—The Registrar-General at Somerset House and the Commissioners of Sewers in the City, have almost simultaneously declared that no more slaughtering shall take place in London. The decisions are clearly indicative of the intentions of the Government. They must therefore cause the danger to the public to be greatly increased, by the cattle being driven away to be slaughtered in distant places—unless, what may now be fairly expected, the market be at once removed. This is stated to have been decided upon, and by the middle of next week it is expected that authentic information upon the subject will be made public.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A Full-sized Locust was caught on our race-course last week. The egg, from which the perfect insect is not speedily developed, is supposed to have arrived in the root of some foreign plant.—*Northampton Herald.*

CHEAP BIBLES.

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, for the purpose of taking into consideration the serious evils entailed upon all persons employed in the production of cheap Bibles, and memorializing the British and Foreign Bible Society to make such trifling advance in the prices of their Bibles and Testaments as would enable their binders to pay the workpeople the same rate of wages as are paid by the binders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the parties employed in their establishment. There was a large attendance. Mr. West, of St James's-walk, presided.

The CHAIRMAN said they were assembled to support no political faction, but to plead the cause of distress. The subject which had called them together was a most important one, inasmuch as it related to the circulation of a book designed for the happiness of mankind, and which, while it was right that it should be made available at as cheap a price as possible, ought not to be sold at such a price as would trench on the rights of labour. To make the matter understood, he might state that some years ago the British and Foreign Bible Society came to a resolution to submit their work to public competition. Tenders were accordingly submitted, and to satisfy those employed in the trade, the successful competitor came under an obligation to pay a certain amount of wages with which the parties interested were satisfied. This rate of wages was kept up for some time, but after the contract was signed and sealed a reduction was made, and the parties employed on the British and Foreign Bible Society's work was considerably lower than that paid to others for doing the same work. They found that they could not support themselves, and, therefore, they had appealed to the Society on the subject; and he did not hesitate to say that, did the Society turn a deaf ear to their remonstrance, it would be the means of reducing that Institution considerably in public estimation.

Mr. T. G. DUNNING, secretary to the Bookbinders' Trade Society, entered into a lengthened statement of the case between the work-people and the contractors of the British and Foreign Bible Society, commenting particularly on the statement, that there was no reduction in the wages of those parties, and that they were satisfied with their wages, and contending that those wages had, upon 26 descriptions of Bibles, been reduced 25 per cent., and upon one description 14 per cent., while he read a document signed by 53 of the work-people employed on those Bibles, to the effect that they had signed the paper certifying their satisfaction with the wages paid them under an erroneous impression. So far from those wages being sufficient, it was well known that some had been reduced to such distress that they had been led into the commission of crime; and that being the case, surely there was an obligation resting upon them to get those wages increased.

Mr. CHIPPERFILD then moved the following resolution:—

That any attempt to circulate the Bible, which is given by its glorious Author to be a blessing to man, without fully and fairly remunerating the labourer by whom it is produced, is a direct violation of every principle that it inculcates.

He considered the system adopted towards those workpeople most oppressive; for it was not fair, that while the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge was able to pay their females 10s. per week, the contractors of the British and Foreign Bible Society should only pay theirs at most 7s. 6d. per week.

Mr. GREEN having seconded the resolution, it was put from the chair and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CALVERT then came forward and proposed the second resolution, which was—

That the principal cheap editions of the Scriptures, vended by the British and Foreign Bible Society, are produced by exacting large reductions from the wages of female labour, and it is to be feared that, from the insufficiency of their weekly incomes to procure a necessary subsistence, many fall into the lowest depths of human depravity; that such cheapness so procured has, unhappily, led to still further reductions in the wages of all kinds of labour employed in binding the sacred Scriptures, sold by other parties, with a view to compete with the prices of this Society: and, further, that this meeting cannot but regard the practice of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in knowingly circulating the Scriptures at the expense of ill-paid labour, is opposed to the benevolent intentions of its donors, and the humane principles upon which the Society is based.

He could not for a moment conceive that the British and Foreign Bible Society was in any way accessory to the introduction of this system of ill-paid labour; for, while that Society was making great efforts, and were successful in those efforts, to send the Bible to savage lands, in order to civilize their inhabitants, he did not believe that they would countenance a system at home which was creating desolation of morals in all respects, and starvation to boot. When, therefore, they entered into this contract, they could not have thought but that a sufficiency of wages would be paid to the workpeople employed upon their work; but when they saw that the contractors of the British and Foreign Bible Society only paid 5s. to females for folding 100 Bibles, while the Christian Knowledge Society could afford to pay 7s. 6d. for doing the same work, that certainly showed that something was wrong. A woman to work her utmost could only fold 150 Bibles per week, which, on the former scale of wages, would yield them 7s. 6d. per week, and on the latter scale 11s. 3d. per week, a sum which would keep a female respectably, and with which they would be satisfied. Then as to the matter of gilding. There the evil appeared in greater magnitude. The contractors of the British and Foreign Bible Society paid 6s. 6d. for gilding 100 Bibles, the Christian Knowledge Society paid 10s. per hundred. Now, it was the fact that the gold the gilder used on those hundred Bibles cost him 5s., so that, according to the scale of payment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he would only have 1s. 6d. for shop rent, tools, and labour. That was a system, therefore, which ought not to exist.

Mr. FRANKLIN having seconded the resolution,

Mr. EDWARDS, who announced himself as a printer, and spoke from the gallery, expressed his cordial sympathy with the movement. If there was one thing more than another which this country had to complain of, it was this cry of cheapness, which had been running with electric speed through the various grades of society, and having invariably the effect of reducing the wages of the working man. As regarded the present case, the British and Foreign Bible Society did not hesitate to send ship load after ship load of Bibles to Cuba, and other places, to educate the blacks, but they had little thought of the white slaves at home—of the females who were spending their lives, and wasting their energies, in folding wet sheets of paper for the miserable pittance they had heard of, in many of whom the nature of the employment had engendered the seeds of disease. It often happened, that religious people had not the consideration of practical individuals when they entered into contracts. The question with them was, How could they get 100 Bibles bound cheapest? not, What wages would such contracts allow the workmen? That, however, ought to be a consideration with such a society; and the course they were adopting, he thought, would tend to make it so.

The resolution was then cordially agreed to.

The next resolution was expressive of disapprobation of the conduct of the contractors of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was proposed by Mr. SHARP, seconded by Mr. DUNNING, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HENLEY proposed the fourth resolution, which was:—

That this meeting hold the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to be responsible for having given their sanction to a system for producing cheap Bibles, which is mainly effected by reducing the wages of female labour to a point considerably below a just remuneration.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. DENT, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. SALENE then proposed:—

That a memorial be presented to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, imploring them to make such trifling advances in the prices of their Bibles and Testaments as to enable their binders to pay the workpeople the same rate of wages as are paid by the binders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the parties employed in their establishments.

Mr. MACKIE seconded the resolution, which, upon being put from the chair, was agreed to.

In the course of the meeting the CHAIRMAN read letters from the Rev. W. W. Champneys, rector of Whitechapel, and from another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Scott, sympathizing with the movement.

FOUR CHILDREN POISONED.—One of the most diabolical attempts ever made to destroy human life by poison was perpetrated in Nottingham on the evening of Friday last. About five o'clock, a young man residing near the house, occupied by a hawker named Burke, a widower, in Eves's-yard, Narrow-marsh, discovered that the poor man's children had been suddenly taken ill in the absence of their father, and proceeding to render them assistance, found that they had been vomiting dreadfully. At first it was thought that they had been seized with cholera, but a cup containing some suspicious-looking ingredient being found upon the table, a number of the neighbours were called in, and the whole family, with the cup and its contents, were instantly carried off to the General Hospital, where restoratives being promptly applied, the two youngest were soon pronounced out of danger. Their names are—Mary, aged eleven; Thomas, six; Catherine, four; and Sarah, two. Yesterday (Saturday) the eldest, Mary, was sufficiently well to make a statement, from which it appeared that having gone out to buy some small articles of grocery, she was met on her return by a woman who asked her if her name was not Burke. The girl replied in the affirmative, and was asked if she would like some good stuff. The woman then gave her a paper containing a quantity of white powder, telling her it was magnesia; that she must pour hot water upon it, drink some of it, and give the rest to her brother and sisters. She did so, and they all became very sick. The liquid in the cup and the contents of the children's stomachs were found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic. The father has since returned. No certain clue has as yet been discovered to lead to the detection of the woman.

CHEAPENING DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—It is supposed that one-fourth of the cost of a dwelling which lets for half-a-crown or three shillings a week, is caused by the expense of the title deeds and the tax on wood and bricks used in its construction. Of course the owner of such property must be remunerated, and he therefore charges sevenpence half-penny or ninepence a week to cover these burdens. Government affect to regret that the working classes are crowded together, which looks very like hypocrisy, as it is in their power to prevent it by reducing the price of buildings, and, consequently, lessening rents.

LADY FRANKLIN.—This noble-minded and devoted heroine has purchased one-fourth of the Hull whaling ship "Abram," and paid the additional risks for insurance, with a view to her exploring Jones's Sound and Smith's Sounding, and search for Sir John. She has also offered a reward of £500 in case of success.—*New York Courier.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

On the morning of Monday, the 17th instant, the remains of the late Bishop of Norwich were removed in a hearse, followed by a single mourning coach, from Brahan Castle, near Dingwall, Rosshire. On reaching Invergordon, which is about twenty miles from Inverness, the body was put on board the "Duke of Sutherland" steam-vessel, which reached Yarmouth Roads at about half-past five p.m. on Wednesday. Thence the remains were conveyed, in a hearse with four horses, to the palace at Norwich, arriving there about eleven o'clock at night, and being at once placed in the private chapel. On the coffin, which was covered with black cloth, was the inscription, "Edward Stanley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich, aged 70; died Sept. 6, 1849, at Brahan Castle." During the preparations for the funeral, the cathedral service was performed in St. Luke's Chapel adjoining. On Wednesday and Thursday, an immense number of applications were made for tickets to view the interment, more than 1,200 of which were issued. On Friday morning, Norwich was filled with the clergy and gentry of the surrounding district, all anxious to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late bishop by accompanying his remains to the tomb. All the shops were closed, and business of every kind was suspended until the funeral was over. The Cathedral, the Close, and the Palace-gardens even, were crowded with people anxious to view the mournful ceremony, and to show the esteem in which the departed prelate was held by them. The funeral procession left the Palace at one o'clock, the coffin carried by twelve bearers, the pall borne by the following dignitaries of the Church:—Dr. Collier, Archdeacon of Norwich; Dr. Omerod, Archdeacon of Suffolk; Dr. Jennings, Archdeacon of Norfolk; and seven Honorary Canons—viz., the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, the Hon. and Rev. W. J. T. Pelham; the Revs. Ralph Berners, W. A. Bouverie, F. T. Bevan, Henry Tracy, and George Stevenson. The chief mourners were Mrs. Stanley, Miss Stanley, Miss Catherine Stanley, the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Mr. E. Penrhyn, Archdeacon Hare, Lord Heytesbury, and Mr. Henry and Mr. William Stanley, his son and nephew. The coffin was preceded by about 800 of the citizens of Norwich, all clad in deep mourning, who walked six abreast, and were followed by the mayor, sheriff, aldermen, and town council, also in deep mourning, with crape scarfs. After the chief mourners came the domestics of the palace, and behind them nearly 1,000 clergymen of the diocese, ministers of all denominations, and gentlemen from the country. To these succeeded about 500 more of the citizens of Norwich, the school children of the city, and immense numbers of the working-classes. The long procession passed over the palace plain, through the Erpingham-gate, to the west door of the cathedral, where the Dean of Norwich, the Lord High Steward, the canons, and members of the cathedral, received it, and preceded the coffin to the choir, which was hung with black. The chief mourners took their places in the stalls, the clergy and gentlemen from the country occupied the seats on the east side of the choir, and the spectacle presented, while the burial-service was performed in a very affecting manner by the Dean of Norwich, was of the most striking and solemn description. The grave in which the remains of the late Bishop were then deposited stands near the centre of the nave, and thither, while the organ sounded forth the "Dead March in Saul," the coffin was borne in the same order of procession as was observed on entering the cathedral. The mournful ceremony ended shortly after two o'clock. Bishop Stanley is only the ninth diocesan of Norwich buried within the cathedral since the Reformation. The last bishop interred there was Richard Montague, D.D., who died in 1638.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE BISHOP.—We announced last week that the mayor and some members of the town council had set on foot a subscription for a monument in honour of our lamented diocesan. We are glad to see that the names of a good many of our leading men, Tories and Whigs, Churchmen and Dissenters, are already added to the list; but we cannot forbear the expression of a wish that some more fitting mode could be devised of commemorating the virtues of the deceased, than a monument of brass or of marble. A Model Lodging-house—an appropriate building for Miss Stanley's Home—or something which should associate the memory of the deceased with the benevolence which he exercised while living, would, we think, be more in accordance with the character of Bishop Stanley, and more congenial to the feelings of a large proportion of the mourning public.—*Norfolk News.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday evening last, Rees Morgan was talking cheerfully to an old friend, while engaged at the Golynos Works, in Pontypool, and asking him how his wife was. The friend replied, "I hope that she is happy, for she is dead." "Ah!" remarked Morgan, "we must all die;" and almost before the words escaped his lips, he fell down a corpse!—*Monmouth Merlin.*

REPRESENTATION OF MARYLEBONE.—In reference to the paragraph which we copied into our last number, Sir B. Hall, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—"Having observed a paragraph in the *Morning Post* to the effect that 'Sir Benjamin Hall has announced his intention of resigning his seat for Marylebone, and that Mr. W. Williams, ex-member for Coventry, is to be put in nomination,' I beg to state that I have not made any such announcement, neither do I believe that my constituents would select Mr. W. Williams as my successor if I created a vacancy in the representation of the borough."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE SESSION OF THE COUNCILS-GENERAL is now closed, and it is possible to form a judgment on the general tenor of their deliberations. Three principal questions were brought forward before most of the Councils-General. 1. The position of the finances, as affected by the suppression of the duty on potable liquors, voted by the Constituent Assembly, and by the income-tax proposed by M. Passy. 2. The question of administrative decentralization. 3. The revision of the constitution. On the first point the great bulk of the Councils-General pronounced in favour of maintaining the duty on potable liquors, and very decidedly against M. Passy's income-tax. They however declared, that as the present mode of getting in the former tax is vexatious, and very generally disliked, good reason exists for devising ameliorations in the manner of collection. On the second point, that of decentralization, the Councils-General have acted with great caution, avoiding *in toto* the political side of the question, and confining their examination to the administrative point of view: they merely call for the reform of certain formalities, long condemned by practical men. The third point, that of the revision of the constitution, was scarcely discussed at all: the greater number of the eighty-six Councils-General did not even mention it, and only six came to a vote on the subject.

IMPROVING PROSPECTS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports a considerable improvement of industrial prospects:—"Scarcely a day passes without witnessing the arrival of commercial agents from the provinces, who eagerly snatch up, at almost any price, the articles they find, and who leave orders for the fabrication of so large a quantity of goods as to place the manufactures in some difficulty, owing to the scarcity of hands. It is a fact, and one of a very gratifying kind, that several manufacturers have been obliged to refuse orders on that account; and I have been informed of more than one establishment where mere articles of luxury are manufactured, and that had only retained two or three workmen since the revolution of February, but have been obliged within the last fortnight to engage from 15 to 20 additional hands at almost any amount of wages. It is at this moment that the scarcity of workmen is most felt. It has been remarked, that in the Faubourg St. Antoine alone there are 11,000 operatives less than in the month of June, 1848. A great number of these have emigrated to Algeria; many have retired to the departments, where they have exchanged the instruments of their art for the plough and the spade; and many have paid the forfeit of their crimes against the law, and been deported. It is observed, however, that the retail trade does not participate in equal proportion with the manufacturing activity. The cholera has driven prematurely from Paris many of those whose emigrations to the provinces did not begin till a later period; and, once in the country, they prefer remaining there until the approach of winter drives them back to the shelter and pleasures of the capital." The *Constitutionnel* also says:—"At Lyons the silk manufactories are so overloaded with work, that, as a journal mentioned a few days since, the execution of orders could not be promised in less than six months. It is only necessary to ask a merchant to learn that the manufactory of wove goods has never been more active than it has been for the last few months. This branch of manufacture occupies nearly two millions of men, women, and children. . . . The consumption of what may be called articles of daily use has recovered with a vivacity great in proportion as the privations have been long; people now enter into present enjoyments, but they will not bind themselves; they resume their habits of ease, but they keep themselves on their guard against eventualities; goods are manufactured, but no buildings are constructed; purchases are made, but no one will launch into speculations the realization of which would be more or less distant; people in business live in the present, but they have not sufficient confidence in the future, to have recourse to credit, an anticipation of the future."

THE HEALTH OF M. DE FALLOUX has still further improved, and his speedy convalescence is now confidently expected. The following bulletin was issued on Friday:—"The third dose of quinine has quite subdued the fever. The patient passed a very good night."

M. GUSTAVE DE BEAUMONT is appointed to the embassy of Vienna.

SUBMISSION OF FATHER VENTURA.—The following is the act of submission addressed by the Père Ventura to the Archbishop of Paris:—"I, the undersigned, having learned to-day only, by the *Giorna Romano*, that my 'Discours pour les Morts de Vienne,' pronounced and printed at Rome at the end of November, 1848, has been placed amongst the number of prohibited works; knowing what the Church has a right to expect from an obedient child in such a case, particularly if he is an ecclesiastic; deeming myself obliged to give an example of perfect obedience to the judgments of the Apostolic See; having always declared that I desired to subject all my writings to the judgment of the Sovereign Pontiff, and being anxious to prove the truth of such declaration without being constrained or counselled by any one, but yielding solely to the sentiments which are suited to every true Catholic, I here, freely and of my own movement, declare that I fully accept the said decree of condemnation against the writing mentioned above, without restriction or reservation. Furthermore, I regret and condemn all and every of the doctrines, maxims, and expressions, and words that in that writing, or in any other of mine, have been found, or may be found, in contradiction to the tenets of the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church. Finally, I declare that I hope, with the aid of Divine grace, to die in that holy Church in which I was born, and in which I have lived, ready for that object to endure everything and make every sacrifice.—GIOACHINO VENTURA, of the Order of the regular Theatin clerks.—Montpellier, Sept. 8."

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF THE CLERGY. — The Metropolitan Council of the clergy has commenced its sittings, but the deliberatirns are not made public. The first sitting was held on Monday week, in the chapel of the religious seminary of St. Sulpice. A private conversation took place in the morning of that day, to verify the claims of those desirous of attending, to regulate the order of the proceedings, and to name the theologians who were to be present. The same day, at three o'clock, the first general congregation took place, when the Archbishop of Paris delivered an address, indicating the objects of the Council. Three decrees were then read, *De aperiendo synodo; De modo vivendi in concilio;* and *De professione fidei;* which were promulgated at the first general sitting. That sitting was held on Tuesday, with much solemnity. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Paris, in the sanctuary being placed the fathers of the Council in full canonicals, Messgrs. de Meaux, Versailles, Blois, Orleans, and the delegate of the Bishop of Chartres, whose great age prevented his attending in person. Several other bishops were also seen in the sanctuary, some of whom, as those of Sens and Troyes, had come of their own accord, to be present at the proceedings, and others, as two Irish prelates, now in Paris, had been invited to attend. The members of the chapter of Notre-Dame de Paris, were seated on benches down the aisle, as were the vicars-general, the delegates of the provincial chapters, and the theologians of the Council. The three decrees were then read, and voted. The nomination of the officers of the Council was then proceeded to. MM. Sibour and Ravinet were appointed secretaries; MM. Buquet and Heron promoters; and MM. Eglée, de Conny, and Hugin, master of the ceremonies. Amongst the theologians of Council are M. de Courson, superior general of the company of Saint Sulpice. Father de Ravignan, of the company of Jesus; Father Rubillon, MM. Carrière and Icard, professors of the religious seminary of St. Sulpice, the Abbé Langlois, superior of the religious seminary of Foreign Missions, M. Hanicle, curé of St. Severin, the Abbé Bautain, the Abbé Serbet, &c. After the appointment of the officers, the sitting was brought to a close. The course of proceeding of the persons connected with the Council is as follows:—They rise at five, recite the breviary, and then hear mass, which is celebrated at half-past seven; after that the private sittings of the bishops and theologians; breakfast takes place at eleven, and during its continuance, portions of the Holy Scripture, and of the life of St. Charles, the restorer of councils in the sixteenth century, are read; at one o'clock, the Divine office; at three, the general sitting of the council; at six, dinner, accompanied by reading as in the morning; and the day closes by prayers at nine. The Council is divided into five committees: 1st, that of degrees; 2nd, doctrine; 3rd, ecclesiastical studies; 4th, discipline; and 5th, canonical law. Precedence is given not to dignity but to seniority of nomination. The Council holds—1. private congregations or sittings; 2. general ones; 3. solemn sessions. The private congregations are a kind of bureau, where the matters afterwards to be examined are first distributed; the general congregations are the meetings to which the private ones send in their reports; and the solemn sessions are intended to pronounce on and publish the decrees decided on in the general congregations. On the subject of this meeting, it is said that the Council was about to meet without the authorization of Government. In fact, it did not meet previous to the announcement in the *Moniteur*, of which I have given you notice. M. de Falloux of course objected, in his character of chief of the religious party, to publish an authorization which he thought needless; but M. Lanjuinais having been placed temporarily in the Ministry, the Government thought it necessary to show their voice in the matter, and granted the authorization.

ITALY.

GROSS MILITARY OUTRAGES.—The Turin *Concordia* relates, that "several Spanish soldiers lately entered a house at Zagarolo, in order to carry off a young woman. Her husband defended her some time, but at last, seeing that resistance was vain, he killed her with his own hand." The peasants assembled to the help of the husband, and more Spanish soldiers came to the aid of their comrades; in the fray which ensued, three of the peasants were killed on the spot. Since the event, Zagarolo has become a desert, the peasantry retiring into the country in dismay at such scenes.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM PARMA.—It is stated by the *Morning Post*, on the authority of a private letter from Modena, dated the 11th instant, that the Duke of Parma is taking the most summary measures against the regular ecclesiastical orders in his state. The letter, after an opening exclamation of the writer's horror, proceeds as follows:—"On the 8th inst., the Jesuits, who were living most inoffensively and unobtrusively in their houses at Placentia, received intimation to quit the states of Parma, the foreign members in twenty-four hours, the natives in the shortest possible term, under penalty of being expelled by force. Yesterday, at four o'clock in the morning, the most beautiful monastery of St. John the Evangelist, belonging to the Benedictines, was suddenly surrounded by the Dragoons of Parma and the Police Gendarmes; when an official with some policemen presented themselves to the Abbot, the Rev. Edward Bianchi, a most exemplary and worthy ecclesiastic, and, ordering all the monks to be there assembled in the same room, read to them the sovereign decree of the Duke, dated the 7th inst., to the following effect:—'1. The order of the Benedictines to be abolished in the states of Parma. 2. All the monks to quit the same states in twenty-four hours, except the Governing Abbot, the Economic Administrator, and the Master of the Alumni; these three are allowed to remain until they shall have rendered and delivered the accounts of their respective departments. 3. An annual pension of 700 francs to be allowed to the abbots, and of 500 francs to the simple monks.' Some of the monks have already arrived here; and they state themselves to have been treated as if they had been as many assassins. They were only allowed to take one trunk or box each with their clothes; and then their cells were closed, and seals placed on the locks. It is not thought, however, that Austria will tamely allow this mad young prince thus to play the part of the very revolutionists from whom Radetzki's victories have just rescued poor Italy."

THE POPE AND THE CLERGY OF NAPLES.—The *Veterano* of Naples publishes the speech of his Holiness, addressed to the clergy in the Archbishop's palace at Naples, previous to his imparting his benediction to that body:—"On the 26th of November, last year, I fixed my abode, in company with the most pious of sovereigns and his august spouse, on a rock which still preserves the pious tradition of the miracles that took place at the moment when Jesus Christ expired on Golgotha, thus destroying by his most precious blood the sentence of our eternal condemnation; on that day, prostrated before an image of the crucifix, nay more, before the most august sacrament, I prayed that peace might be granted to the sovereigns who accompanied me, and I also implored a blessing upon you, my beloved children, of every order. I was then unconscious of the decrees of Providence which were to be accomplished upon me; I did not know that I should come in person among you and again shed my blessing upon you. I therefore implore this benediction upon you, and especially upon the younger members of the clergy, that you, my beloved children, may know the duties of your station. The people, who, more than ever involved in darkness which is becoming more dense from day to day, require a light to guide them in order to perceive the snares laid for them every instant, and to see in you their guide; be you indeed their guide by your example, your words, and your charity. My beloved children, study carefully the dangers annexed to your state, in order to avoid them; and you will learn to study and avoid them, if you attend to all that is so often repeated to you in the place of your ecclesiastical education. A blessing, then, upon your souls, which, created after the image of God, will be, I trust, the copy of the divine original, Jesus Christ. Blessed be your studies, your prayers, all your actions. With this intention, then, I give you the pontifical benediction, and do you receive it prostrate."

REFUSAL OF THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE DR. ACHILLI.—M. de Tocqueville has redeemed his pledge concerning Dr. Achilli. The Inquisition replies to his remonstrances, that they have grounds against Dr. Achilli other than religious. Meanwhile their victim has been removed to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he remains in confinement, without any kind of judicial proceeding having been taken in his case.

PIEDMONT.—A letter from Genoa of the 16th inst. announces the departure on that day of Garibaldi, in the Tripoli Royal steam-boat, for Sardinia, and thence to Tunis. The Royal Commissary, when announcing to Garibaldi this resolution of the Government, added that it was merely a provisional measure, and that in two or three months, should public tranquillity continue, he would receive permission to reside in Piedmont. Garibaldi expressed a hope that he would be treated with more Christian charity at Tunis than he had experienced in Piedmont.

TUSCANY.—A letter from Leghorn in the *Corriere Mercantil* of Genoa, of the 17th, states that the Military Governor has threatened judgment by martial law against all persons who are found with packing-needles about them, in consequence of wounds having been lately inflicted with such instruments.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Vienna journals of the 17th instant announce that the conferences relative to the affairs of Austria have commenced, at which the Emperor presides. Indisposition prevented Haynau from attending. A letter of the 18th says,—"So determined is our Government to incorporate Hungary, and raise upon the ruins of feudalism and chartered privileges the comprehensive fabric of the new Austrian constitution, that no dissentient voice is now heard, the Premier having declared his intention of resigning unless the *charte octroyé* were made the basis of every legislative proposal for the re-conquered province.

The whole of the Hungarian army is to be reorganized, and that in such a manner as to destroy its national character. All the Hungarian soldiers, from the rank of colonel downwards, will be enrolled as privates in the Austrian army; special Hungarian regiments will no longer exist; they will be composed of all the different races, without distinction, and officered almost exclusively by Germans.

It is calculated, that in the Hungarian war and the Italian campaigns the Austrians have lost, in

battle and by disease, from 45,000 to 50,000 men. Before Venice alone their loss is stated to have been 15,000. According to an estimate in Frederick the Great's posthumous works, in the whole seven years' war Austria lost 140,000 soldiers, and Prussia a greater number.

The Emperor of Russia has published a manifesto, which, in some degree, serves to heal the wound inflicted by Paskiewitsch on the pride of the Austrian army. In one part of it he states that, being hard pressed by the Russians on the north and east, and by the Austrians on the west and south, the insurgents had surrendered to his army, "having recourse to our mediation for gaining the pardon of their liege sovereign. After having religiously kept our promise, we have now commanded our troops to return into their own country."

On the 16th, in the evening, two plenipotentiaries from Comorn, with a flag of truce, went to General Nugent's camp at Acs. The terms they offered were however rejected.

The Leaders of the late Conflict in Hungary.—The following remarkable letter from Arthur Georgey to Klapka, given by the *Oesterreichische Correspondent*, is, undoubtedly, the most valuable document which has been published upon the latter events of the war!—"Grosswardein, August 16th. To General Klapka.—My dear friend Klapka,—Since we saw one another, events have taken place which were not indeed unexpected, but have been decisive. The everlasting jealousy of the government, the common jealousy of some of its members, had fortunately brought matters to the point which I foretold already in April. When I had passed the Theiss at Tokay, after many honourable battles with the Russians, the Diet declared its wish that I should be commander-in-chief. Kossuth secretly appointed Bem. The country believed that Kossuth had appointed me, from the jesuitical answer which he gave to the motion of the Diet. This knavery (Spitz-buberei) was the source of all which befel later. Dembinski was beaten at Szoreg; Bem was routed at Maros-Vasarhely. The latter hastened to Temesvar, under the walls of which Dembinski had retired. He arrived on the field during the battle, restored the fight for some hours, but was then defeated in such wise that, according to Kossuth's calculation, out of 50,000 men, only 6,000 remained together. The rest were all dispersed, as Vecsey announced to me. In the meantime the Austrians advanced between Arad and Temesvar. The Minister of War had given orders to Dembinski to retreat naturally to the friendly fortress of Arad, and not to the hostile one of Temesvar. Dembinski, however, acted against these orders; why, I am unable to determine. But there are too many data to surmise that he did so out of jealousy towards me. The consequence of all this was, that I stood alone with the force which I had brought from Comorn (after deducting important losses which I had sustained at Waitzen, Ressag, Goromboly, Ipolica, Kesstrely, Debreczin), threatened on the south by the Austrians, and on the north by the main force of the Russians. I had, it is true, still one retreat open from Arad through Radna to Transylvania. But regard for my country, to which I desired at any price to restore peace, induced me to lay down arms. First, I had called upon the provisional government to reflect that they could no longer serve the country helpfully, but only plunge it into deeper misfortune, and therefore they should resign. They did so, and laid down in my hands the whole civil and military power, whereupon I, as the moment was urgent, embraced the resolution, suddenly manifested but maturely deliberated, to lay down arms unconditionally before the army of the Emperor of Russia. The bravest and most valiant of my army agreed with me and consented. All the divisions of troops in the immediate vicinity of Arad voluntarily joined me. The fortress of Arad, under Damjanich, has declared the wish to do the same. Up to the present hour we are treated as the brave soldier has a right to expect from brave soldiers. Ponder what thou canst and what thou oughtest to do. Arthur Georgey."

Austrian Hue and Cry after Kossuth.—That the fugitive chieftains and leaders of Hungary have no mercy to expect, if they fall into Austrian clutches, is evident from the writ now issued for catching them if possible, with a description of their persons, to enable the police to recognise and identify them. The list contains sixty such writs, of which we give a few, by way of specimen:—Bem, Charles, insurgent general, between 50 and 55 years of age, of middling stature, thin, has a round face, a brownish ruddy complexion, a low forehead, greyish hair, grey eyebrows, sharp pointed hooked nose, a broad mouth, round chin, and moustaches. He speaks Polish, French, and German, stoops a little in his gait, and is said to have a scar in his face, from a gun-shot wound he received at Pesth.—Kossuth, Ludwig, once a lawyer, journalist, minister of finance, president of the Hungarian committee of defence, and at last governor-president of the Hungarian republic, 45 years old, born at Jasa-Berengi in Hungary, of the Catholic religion, married, above the middle height, tolerably strong, thin, has an oval face, pale complexion, lofty open brow, chestnut hair, blue eyes, strong dark brown eyebrows, smooth compressed nose, small handsome mouth, good set of teeth, round chin, black moustaches and beard, speaks German, Hungarian, Latin, Slovak, some French and Italian. Especial signs or marks are—a natural complexion, curls, the hair on the crown verging on baldness, a tolerably broad chest, rather flat than raised, a delicate white hand, with long tapering fingers. His demeanour calm, solemn, somewhat commanding and imposing; his walk generally upright, his voice agreeable, insinuating, and even when he speaks low, very distinct and audible. He impresses one with the idea of his being an enthusiast—for enthusiasm dwells in his beautifully formed eye; his upward look, so peculiar to him, gives additional force to this impression. The energy of his character is not revealed by his outward appearance. He writes German neither orthographically correct, nor right in other respects.—Kossuth, Theresia, born Miss Meszlenyi, wife of Ludwig Kossuth, more than thirty years of age, of the Catholic religion; tall, thin, has a longish face, a brown complexion, a long forehead, black hair and eyes, small black eyebrows, rather a pointed nose, regularly formed mouth, good healthy teeth, and longish chin; speaks German, Hungarian, and Sclavonic. She is haughty; has a proud, scornful look.—Petosy, Alexander, a poet, thirty years old, born somewhere in Transylvania, of the reformed religion, married, of a small thin stature, has a brownish face, dark, bristling hair, a vaulted round forehead, black eye-brows and eyes, broad nose, well-proportioned mouth, good teeth, rather a pointed chin, dark moustaches, speaks German, Hungarian and Wallachian, and always goes about with a bare neck.—Perczel, Moritz, at last a general, before that an officer in the imperial army, and a deputy, between thirty-six and thirty-seven, born in Bonyhad, of the Tolna, county of Hungary, a Catholic, and married. His stature is middling and frail; has a longish thin face, a healthy complexion, high forehead, brown hair, blue eyes, good but rather yellowish teeth, round chin and a full beard; speaks German, Hungarian, and French, and is slightly marked with the small-pox.

Czartoriski's Letter to Dembinski.—The *Austrian Correspondenz*, of the 17th inst., publishes the following letter of Prince Czartoriski to Dembinski, an authentic copy of the French original having been placed in the hands of the editor; it is not said by whom, but the paper is generally considered as being in close contact with high official personages. If a perfectly true version, it certainly furnishes us with interesting disclosures relative to the plans of the polish propaganda. The article is extremely long, and is dated "Paris, June 5, 1849." We give the leading points merely:—

Honoured General,—I believe that Poland, which has been oppressed by so many losses, and enchained by so many mishaps, must be left in the rear as long as possible. May the Poles fight under the banners of the Magyars, but the kingdom of Poland itself should be kept in reserve for the dealing out of the last blows, and not utterly ruin herself by partial and ill-prepared insurrections. We know that even in Russia the germs exist of discontent and convulsion. These would be destroyed, were the Poles to rise before the proper moment. They have now merely the Hungarian war in prospect. It is necessary that the requisite time should be allowed to them for forming their own conclusion. Warlike expeditions to Lithuania and into the Ukraine must be expedited, before we can think of insurrection in the kingdom itself, and the rest of the country. The Reusses of Cracow and Gallicia also should not rise before the regular Hungarian troops enter there, at their own good time, and not prematurely. The most vigorous rising against Russia, however, because this is least of all conjectured, would be an expedition into the Caucasus. Polish officers have been sent in numbers to the Caucasus. There an understanding must be come to with them and the Cossacks. The funds can alone be furnished by the Magyars. You have thought of that already, General, and show, that they will pay to your signature some tens of millions. The whole difficulty consists in the manner of getting these funds converted into ready money. It appears that Hungarian paper circulates only on the spot and in Vienna. Could not some millions be sent here by way of experiment? I would try and get them cashed in England or get up a loan on them. I adjoin a special note respecting the concessions that must inevitably be made to the Slaves, if they are to join the Magyars. I must mention to you that the Croatians have sent to me, and declared their wish to separate from Austria, but that 25,000 carbines must be sent to Ancona for them. They thought that France would furnish these, but which could not even be spoken of here. This is so important a subject, that it would be worth while laying out the Hungarian money on them. You can send them the arms by Fiume. Czartoriski.

Interviews of Radetzky and Jellachich with the Emperor.—You may give implicit credit to the following account of what took place at Radetzky's first meeting with the Emperor. After the latter had expressed the deep gratitude he felt towards the venerable warrior, he requested him to assist him in future with his counsels and experience. Of course I cannot give you the exact words of the Marshal's reply; but it was to the effect that he was a man of the past, and consequently unequal to the exigencies of the present and the future, but that this was of little moment, as the most exalted and noble character whom the Marshal, during his long career of eighty and odd years, had ever met with, was devoted to the Emperor, and if his Majesty followed the councils of that man his reign would be most happy and glorious. Need I tell you that Radetzky spoke of Jellachich? The Ban entering soon after, the Emperor told him how the Marshal had just been eulogizing him, and, as it seems, led him on to give free utterance to his opinions. Jellachich, in the manly and powerful language so peculiarly his own, advocated the cause of constitutional liberty, and with rare eloquence endeavoured to impress upon the Emperor's mind the absolute necessity that there was for fulfilling to the very letter the promises which had been given to his subjects. The speech is said to have produced an indescribable impression on those present. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind, but replied in a way which left no doubt that the Ban's words had completed what the Marshal's recommendation had begun.—*Vienna Correspondent of the Times.*

RUSSIA.

The German papers publish a letter from the Czar to Count Nesselrode, in which his Majesty, after expressing his gratitude to the Count for having twice saved Europe, sends him his picture set in diamonds, to wear at his button-hole, by way of recompense.

The Emperor of Russia has just published the following manifesto, dated Warsaw, the 29th ult.:—"By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., make known to all, Russia will perform her sacred vocation. Such were the words which we addressed to our well-beloved subjects when we announced to them that, conformably to the desire of our ally the Emperor of Austria, we had ordered our armies to go and stifle the revolt in Hungary and to re-establish the legitimate authority of her Sovereign. By the protection of God that object has been attained. In less than two months our brave troops, after numerous and brilliant victories in Transylvania and Debreczin, have marched from success to success, from Gallicia to Pesth, from Pesth to Arad, from the Bukowine and from Moldavia to the Banat. In fine, the insurgent bands, driven from all parts of the north and east by us, and of the west and south by the Austrian army, have laid down their arms before the Russian army, demanding our mediation to solicit a magnanimous pardon from their legitimate Sovereign. After having sacredly performed our promise, we have ordered our victorious troops to return within the limit of our Empire. With a heart penetrated with gratitude to the Dispenser of all good, we write from the bottom of our soul, *Nobiscum Deus! audite populi et vincimini, quia nobiscum Deus.*"

GERMANY.

Archduke Stephen of Austria arrived at Frankfort on the 18th. It is believed his Highness is to represent Austria in the new Provisional Government, composed of two Prussians, two Austrians, with plenipotentiaries for the four kings *ab lato* as arbiters—one of these to abstain, in case of discussion, so as to form an unequal number. It is reported the project has every chance of falling to the ground, and terminate in the revival of the old Diet.

PRUSSIA.

The Prospects of the New League.—Berlin, Sept. 21.—A Hanoverian note had been received declining to enter the *Bundes-staat*. This communication forms at present the chief subject of political conversation. Hanover is of opinion that the Drei-Konigsbund was perfectly conformable to the provisions of the treaty of confederation of 1815; but regards the formation of a partial federation as well as alliance as not justified by any existing treaty. If M. Stüve and the King of Hanover had made this discovery some months sooner, a good deal of trouble and disappointment might have been spared. Their judgment, unfortunately, only became clear just as Austria recovered her legs. It is impossible to conceive a more dastardly course of proceeding than that which has been adopted by the governments which formed the League of the Three Kings. The schoolboy-fright with which these princes and their ministers scramble back into their old places the instant Austria appears, ferule in hand, in the midst of Germany, is really one of the most lamentably ludicrous sights which have ever been represented on any political arena. Conceive all the diplomatic machinery that has been clattering since the 1st of April, during six livelong months, about this same Bundes-staat. First, in April there is a solemn invitation to all states to send up plenipotentiaries to Berlin. Then the conclave (a very thin one, from the general preference given at that time to the Frankfort constitution) having met, after brooding for a month, and journey of Canitz with spirited proposals to Vienna, rejected with passive pride, out comes, at the end of May, Herr Von Radowitz's grand programme for Germany:—Treaty of three kings, draft of constitution, supreme court of arbitration at Erfurt, *verwaltungs-rath*, or diplomatic council at Berlin. The most renowned jurists in Prussia are actually appointed judges of the Court of Arbitration, and go down furnished, no doubt, with suitable grave uniforms to Erfurt, there to wait for the first case of political litigation under the new order of things.

Another of the March victories is gone, and perhaps one of those which was really most cherished by the people—the right of chase—shooting or hunting. Manteuffel has laid before the Chamber a bill which places such restrictions upon the exercise of this right, that it becomes now, as it was of old, in the fore-March days, a mere privilege of the proprietary or noblesse.

TURKEY.

Refusal of the Sultan to Deliver up the Hungarian Refugees to Austria.—Honour to Abdul Meshid! honour to the Turkish Ministers! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become the panders to the vindictive bloodthirstiness of Francis Joseph and of Nicholas. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian chiefs, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczel, Messaros, and their companions. A Russian general arrived in Constantinople on the 15th, on a special mission, that special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or the Austrian Government, and on this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared, in the most impressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might. The English and

French ambassadors were understood to have advised the Turkish Government not to yield. The number of Hungarian refugees in the Ottoman territory is sixty-three, including several generals and superior officers.

HOLLAND.

The States-General of Holland were re-opened on the 17th instant, at the Hague, by the King in person. The King stated in his speech, that he had re-assembled the States-General, in order that, in co-operation with him, they might give effect to the dearest wishes of the country, a further development of that fundamental law which he and they, at a former meeting, had reciprocally sworn to observe. It was satisfactory to find that, since the moment of his accession, the internal and external relations of the kingdom, so far from becoming deteriorated, had been greatly improved and consolidated. The harvest was an abundant one, commerce was reviving, and manufactures were giving encouraging proofs of their felicitous development. The Dutch colonial market had produced advantages which, together with the not unfavourable produce of taxation, had greatly contributed to the improvement of the money affairs of the country. The partial failure of one kind of agricultural produce, and the many victims of a dangerous disease, were the only grounds for trouble and sorrow. Both evils, however, appeared to be on the decrease.

Resignation of Ministers.—The Hague, Sept. 19.—Yesterday evening, at the close of the cabinet council, all the Ministers *en masse* tendered their resignation. The King has accepted the same this morning, and has summoned M. von Lightenveldt and M. Donker Curtius, and charged them with the formation of a new Ministry.

SWEDEN.

The rumours of the project of marriage between Louis Buonaparte and a Swedish princess are gradually gaining more and more ground in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Ticino Gazette* of the 17th inst. states as positive that the Council of State of Ticino has received a despatch from the Federal Council, announcing to it the result of the remonstrances made at Milan by the Swiss Consul and the French Consul-General to Marshal Radetzky and General Hess, concerning the concentration of troops now going on on the frontier of the canton of Ticino. The Austrian General is said to have this time openly declared that this concentration is intended to induce Ticino to follow the example of the Federal Council with respect to the refugees, and that it is also intended as a precaution against the assemblage of malcontents at Geneva, as also to be ready for any event that might happen in consequence of the entrance into Switzerland of the German refugees. The Federal Council was therefore recommended to invite the Government of Ticino to execute the decree against the refugees, and to send the Federal Council a list of the names of all such individuals. The tenor of the despatch in question seems to allude, at the same time, to further measures which would be taken against the subjects of Ticino settled in Lombardy.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* states that the frontier of Ticino is occupied by Austrian troops, who are so near the line of the frontier that they could reach Lugano in less than ten hours.

THE INSURRECTION IN CEPHALONIA.

The *Extraordinary Gazette* of Corfu, published on the 7th instant, has arrived in London, and brings intelligence of the Cephalonian disturbances to the 6th instant. A proclamation by Mr. Ward, the High Commissioner, gives the authentic narrative:—

"Between the 28th and 31st of August, the houses of seven resident proprietors (in Scala) were destroyed, and murders of the most diabolical character were committed. The Cavalier Metaxa, a man universally respected, was burnt, with four servants, in his own house, while the whole population of Scala looked on." Information of these facts reached the High Commissioner on the 30th of August, at eight in the morning; at eleven a.m. he wrote to the President, and proclaimed martial law in the disturbed districts; at three p.m. the "Ionia" sailed with troops, which reached Argostoli early on the 31st, proceeded to Scala at eleven a.m., and, in spite of resistance, landed and occupied Scala by seven in the evening.

The High Commissioner landed at Argostoli on the morning of the 2nd instant, and found the inhabitants in a panic, crowded on board the ships in the harbour. The mountaineers were said to be coming down on the town. Scouts, however, showed that the insurgents were not more than three hundred, commanded by Theodore Vlacco and the Papa Gregorio Nodaro, "justly named 'the assassin,' who has been unceasing in his efforts to poison the minds of the peasantry:" this Nodaro had been preparing secret societies for months, administering oaths on the cross.

Driven from Scala, the band fell back on Icossimia and Livato, where they could neither frighten nor persuade the villagers to join them: the leaders arrived at Pirgi on Sunday morning, September 2nd, with only 42 followers. Captain Middleton reconnoitered them on foot at midnight, and returning with troops, missed by only half an hour the capture of the whole band. The High Commissioner ordered that the village of Trojanata should be searched, and was present during the operation; there was some resistance, and the Primate was killed while executing Mr. Ward's orders, by a ball fired from a window, and aimed at those who were standing with Mr. Ward near the entrance of the church. Two other men were killed by the soldiers.

It being certain that the gang was in the Black Mountain, a reward of 1,000 dollars was offered for Theodore Vlacco or Gregorio Nodaro, "dead or alive." "Your Archbishop," says the proclamation, "has not hesitated to excommunicate a priest whose garments are steeped in the blood of the Metaxa family; and if taken alive, he shall certainly expiate his crime on the spot where the bodies of four of his victims are now buried, as two of his associates will do this day; the clearest evidence of their guilt having been obtained. . . . . What I say, as her Majesty's representative, I most assuredly mean to perform. There shall be no amnesty until justice has been done upon the men whose crimes have disgraced the community to which they belong." They are now surrounded, the coast is blockaded, "and every boat in the ports of the island has been sent into the harbour or sunk." "Martial law is in full force at Scala and the adjacent districts," and "their inhabitants will learn if the slightest provocation be given the terrible powers with which officers are now armed."

In a brief final paragraph, Mr. Ward states that an engagement took place on the evening before with the whole band under Vlacco and Nodaro; Spiro Vlacco and nine others were taken prisoners, "upon whom immediate justice will be done."

THE WEST INDIES.

By the royal mail-steamer, "Trent," advices have been received from Jamaica to the 22nd ult. The cholera was dreaded in the island. It had been rumoured that three cases had occurred at the Camp, but the medical men decided that the soldiers had died of dysentery. The general elections were progressing. Up to the time of the packet's departure, thirty-five members had been returned, of whom twenty-three were advocates of retrenchment; and there was no doubt the final result would show a considerable majority in favour of the popular cause. Two new daily papers had been started in Kingston, advocating retrenchment principles. The weather had become rather more agreeable, and some fine showers had fallen. The crops promised fair for 1850. The island was rather unhealthy, and some deaths by dysentery and yellow fever are reported. The commercial intelligence is again generally unfavourable.

We learn from Demerara that the Tax Ordnance for 1847-48, which expired on the 30th of September last, had been revived by the Combined Court for three months from the 8th of August, imposing the old scale of duties for that period. On a subsequent day the Combined Court proceeded to discuss the civil list. The Governor had made out the estimate in a double form, one side of the document presenting the full amount, £39,000, the other the reduced amount, £26,000; it being understood that it should be left to the Imperial Parliament to decide which of the two sums was proper to be adopted. The opposition, however, stoutly contended, that the original amount, £39,000, should be expunged altogether, and that the reduced amount alone should stand. On this, a discussion ensued, and ultimately a division was taken, when the Government party as usual carried their point by the governor's casting vote, the numbers being seven on each side. At a subsequent meeting on the 7th, Mr. Rose proposed the following resolution:—

That the salaries, other than those on the civil list, until the question relating to the same shall have been finally decided, from 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1848, be paid at the rates voted on the estimate of 1847; and the salaries from the 1st of July, 1848, to the 31st of December, 1848, be paid at the rates specified on the estimate of 1848.

This was negatived by the Governor's vote. Long and somewhat angry discussions then ensued on various items, the opposition moving many amendments, but, as we understand, they were all rejected. Ultimately the bill as proposed by the Government was passed, and the court stood adjourned to September 17. Upon this, the minority of the Combined Court all with one accord resigned their seats in that assembly. It does not appear that up to the date of the last advices the Governor had accepted the resignations tendered. Hopes were expressed that these resignations would not be persisted in. The weather was more favourable, and produce was expected to become more plentiful.

Accounts from Barbadoes are to the 25th of August. Agricultural affairs were in a highly gratifying condition. The sugar crop for 1849 was finished and exported, and fine rains having prevailed during the past two months, an excellent yield was expected in 1850. There was some little agitation in this colony on the subject of colonial retrenchment, which seems to some extent to be advocated even by the supporters of the Government.

Two smart shocks of earthquake were experienced in Dominica on the 24th July, but though severe they did no positive damage.

A meeting had been held in St. Kitts, for the purpose of pressing on the attention of the British Government, the necessity of compelling Spain and Brazil to carry into effect their engagements for the suppression of the slave-trade. The Lord Bishop of the diocese presided, and several resolutions were passed.

In Antigua the weather was very dry, and in some parts of the island the distress for want of water was very great. Agricultural prospects were in consequence of a disheartening nature.

From Mexico we learn that the struggle between the Indian race and the whites remains in the same state as it was at date of last advices. It was hoped that the proffered mediation of the British government would be attended with favourable results. In Congress matters were going on slowly; there was no doubt but a further reduction of 10 per cent. on the tariff would take place, but no chance of the agreement lately entered into with Mr. Robertson on the part of the English bondholders being ratified.

We learn, says the *Jamaica Morning Journal*, that the cholera had greatly subsided when the steamer "Dee" left Carthagena. On that vessel's arrival at that place, the deaths amounted to ninety and one hundred per diem; but the authorities had authorized the frequent discharge of cannons and other fire-arms, the powder from which is said to have had the effect of destroying the impregnated state of the atmosphere, and tended in an extraordinary manner to abate the disease, which, it was feared, would take off thousands of the inhabitants. The want of provisions continued to be felt, and it is said that the disease had been in many cases accelerated by starvation, the people in the interior being fearful of coming into the town with their provisions, and the consequence was, that supplies were only received by foreign vessels arriving at Carthagena.

Substitutes for Intramural Interment.—At the Tuesday week's sitting of the City Committee of Health, Mr. Barkly, the chairman, informed the committee that he had himself been witness, on the previous day, to the overcrowded condition of one of the burying-grounds of the City: Alderman Finnis, also, acting on personal observation while present at the funeral of the late Deputy Selson, had desired him to call the attention of the Lord Mayor to the subject, in order that some steps might immediately be taken to redress the evil. The Lord Mayor observed, he was quite certain, that unless vigorous means were immediately taken to prevent intramural interments, the Government and the Legislature would, as soon as Parliament assembled, bring in some sweeping measure to effect an object which had now excited the greatest public interest: it was quite evident, now public feeling had been excited, that the practice would not be permitted to continue. The City Solicitor had been desired to attend, and he addressed the committee on the general subject:—There were two great difficulties in the way of suburban places of interment for the ninety-seven City parishes. One was the vested interests of the parochial clergy and the inhabitants; the other was the great cost to the poor which the removal of the dead to a distance would occasion to the parish, or to their families and friends. The first of these difficulties he saw his way through in 1832; but the last was a stumbling-block which subsequent events had not removed. He had proposed that the Board of Health, at that time, should take advantage of the prevalence of the epidemic to provide a place of general interment; and that the Corporation should obtain an act of Parliament to confer upon the inhabitants of the City parishes, and all the parochial functionaries, the same rights, privileges, and fees in respect of the interment of parishioners in the Corporation cemetery, as attached to them in their several parish grounds. He had many conferences with influential individuals, both clergy and laity, who approved the project; and, with the authority of the committee, he at that time purchased twenty-two acres of land, for the purpose of a Corporation cemetery, at Holloway. But the cholera happily departed; and, when the excitement had subsided, the other objection [of cost] was held sufficient to prevail. The advantages of cheap and expeditious locomotion, which railroads had introduced, would now remove this objection to suburban interments: one or two hundred acres of ground might be purchased in a suitable situation, upon one of the metropolitan railroads—say within ten or fifteen miles of the City—where a proper receiving-house could be erected, to which all bodies might be conveyed by the undertakers during the night; and, at the hour fixed for the interment, the mourners, poor or rich, at a small expenditure of time or money, might assemble to pay their last tribute of respect to their departed friends. Mr. Barnard stated, that the great cost of funerals was chiefly owing to the duty on horses and carriages: these were the great charges which pressed on undertakers, and they should be remitted by the Government.

New Method of Cleansing the Streets.—On Friday the overseers of St. Pancras met Mr. Charles Cochrane, by appointment, at the parish church, to see carried into operation a new method of cleansing the streets, suggested by the Philanthropic Association, and worked by the men who are recipients of their bounty. The novelty consists in the system being one of perpetual sweeping, instead of scavengers going round once a day, as at present. The "street orderlies," as these men are called, are stationed at certain distances, each having a certain space to keep clean, and for which he is responsible. He is perpetually on the watch, and the moment anything in the shape of dirt falls in the street, he is ready with his shovel and barrow to take it off to a temporary depôt, from which it is to be taken by a cart every ten minutes. The favourable results anticipated from the system are, a profitable mode of employing the parish poor, greater cleanliness in the streets, and the saving of a great deal of valuable manure for garden purposes, which would otherwise be lost. The overseers went round two or three streets in which the orderlies were at work, and were generally of opinion that the system might be adopted in St. Pancras beneficially for the parish. Ultimately it was arranged that a meeting should be fixed for a future day, when Mr. Cochrane could state his plan in detail, and the overseers have a better opportunity of giving their opinions as to its eligibility.

The Duke of Northumberland is at present expending a sum of £20,000 in improving the cottages of the tenantry on his estates.

IRELAND.

THE DOLLY'S BRAE INVESTIGATION.—A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that the Catholics of the Northern Province have memorialized the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject of the refusal by the Castlewellan Magistrates to take informations against divers Orangemen concerned in the Dolly's Brae affair, although instructed that the assemblage was illegal by Mr. Walter Berwick, "one of the most eminent criminal lawyers in this kingdom." They refer to the facts, that Lord Roden, the Chairman of the Bench, had, according to his own confession, sanctioned, encouraged, and taken part in the assemblage; and, therefore, he had become amenable for so doing; and, that others of the Bench were present and did not interfere to disperse it. The memorialists observe that the majority of the Bench were Protestants, three of them clergymen; and that the whole of the parties against whom the informations were sought were Protestants and Orangemen. The memorial declares:—"That the above facts are calculated to shake the confidence of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of this province in the law as administered in this portion of the kingdom; that they are further calculated to bring into contempt and disrepute the whole of the judicial institutions of the empire; and that they are calculated, moreover, to lead the people into societies for their own protection, thus perpetuating a system which results in the periodical array of hostile factions against one another, in opposition to the law, and to the sore detriment of the interests of this country; the memorialists, therefore, believe they speak the sentiments of the whole Roman Catholic people of Ulster when they respectfully urge upon the consideration of his Excellency the propriety of removing at once the magistrates aforesaid from the commission of the peace, and substituting for them men in whose hands the office would not be abused or turned to party account." The *Northern Whig*, a general supporter of the policy of the present Administration, thus speculates upon the probable *finale* to the investigation:—"That all the formal investigation will result in any effect of much importance, we are sorry to say, we do not expect. To speak very plainly, but as we most surely believe, our thorough conviction is, that the Government will not manfully do their duty in this case. If they were to do so, Lord Roden would cease to be a magistrate for the county of Down, and Mr. Beers and Mr. Keown would, in a secondary way, share the same fate. But, let the truth be known:—an unjust and timid feeling exists which will prevent this—a feeling strengthened by an anxiety to stand by people of rank, let them do well or ill. Lord Roden is one of the 'order,' and will be spared; and, that being so, the minor men will pass scathless."

CARRYING AWAY CROPS.—The new agrarian movement is rapidly extending westward. On Sunday last a large body of peasantry assembled on the estate of Mr. Uniacke, a justice of the peace, of Lynnbury, Westmeath, and forcibly carried off large quantities of grain, leaving literally nothing to pay a considerable portion of arrears of rent due to the luckless proprietor.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Westmeath Farming Society has been broken up for want of support. An attempt was made in the course of the week to revive it, but it was a total failure.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—At the half-yearly General Court of Bank of England Stock Proprietors, on Wednesday, a dividend was proposed of 3½ per cent., without deduction for income-tax for the half-year ending 10th October next; this dividend would leave "the rest" at £3,057,973. Mr. De Winton, sen., moved that the dividend be 4½ per cent.; and added to the arguments with which he has so often advocated increased dividends, one founded on the importations of California gold:—"From a letter which appeared in the *Times*, received through America, he found that, last year, the gold collected in California amounted in value to 50,000,000 dollars, or £10,000,000 sterling. What effect would that have upon the price of gold in London, which was the centre of the industrial world? Why, he should not be surprised if, instead of £15,000,000 of bullion, they should have next year £20,000,000; which of course would operate favourably to a reduction of capital. The arbitrary price of gold here was £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce; but he was inclined to think the constant influx of specie into this country must hereafter reduce the value of that metal to £3 10s., and there would then be a difference of 10 per cent." Mr. De Winton's motion was seconded and supported by Mr. De Winton, jun. It was negatived; and the dividend of 3½ per cent. was confirmed.

The returns of the Registrar-General show that there is in England one illegitimate child born to every fifteen born in wedlock, and that in every 488 of the population, there is one illegitimate.

It has been decided that ministers of the Church of Scotland are liable to be assessed for poor-rates on their manses and glebes.

Alexander Von Humboldt, the distinguished philosopher, completed his eightieth year last Friday, he having been born upon the 14th of September, 1769.

About 180 tons of ivory are used in Sheffield annually. It is supposed that 18,000 elephants are killed yearly to make up the supply.

THE ST. PANCRAS BOARD OF GUARDIANS, at their meeting yesterday, agreed that an additional inspector of nuisances should be appointed for the parish, but no provision for house visitation was agreed to.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, Two o'clock.

WEST SURREY ELECTION.

Guildford, Tuesday night.

This being the first of two days appointed for polling the constituency of West Surrey, Guildford and the six other places where the votes of the electors are usually recorded have been thrown into a state of unusual bustle and excitement. The strength of the Liberal and Tory interest is so nearly balanced, and there has been so much time for developing to their fullest extent the resources of either party, that a hot contest was confidently expected, nor has that expectation been disappointed, as will be seen from the following return of the state of the poll at 4 o'clock:—

	Edgell.	Evelyn.
Guildford	184	297
Godalming	124	99
Farnham	162	100
Dorking	41	147
Chobham	141	130
Chertsey	232	195
Epsom	113	173
	996	1,141
		996
Majority for Evelyn		145

The total number of votes thus polled has been 2,137, and, the constituency being about 3,600, there probably remain about 800 or 1,000 electors who have still to record their suffrages to-morrow.

At a late hour this morning intelligence was received from Guildford that Mr. Edgell had retired from the contest.

THE CHOLERA.

Returns to the Board of Health yesterday:—

	CHOLERA.	DIARRHŒA.
London and vicinity ..	102	42
England and Wales ..	336	76
Scotland	25	0
	463	118

THE CAUSES OF CHOLERA.—The *Times*, of this morning, contains a very interesting letter from Dr. William Budd, Physician of the Bristol Infirmary, confirmatory of the views of Mr. Brittan (to which reference is made in another column), on the causes of the fatal epidemic. His investigations on the subject have led him to the following conclusions:—

1. That the cause of malignant cholera is a living organism of distinct species.
2. That this organism, which seems to be of the fungus tribe, is taken, by the act of swallowing, into the intestinal canal, and there becomes infinitely multiplied by the self-propagation which is characteristic of living beings.
3. That the presence and propagation of these organisms in the intestinal canal, and the action they there exert, are the cause of the peculiar flux, which is characteristic of malignant cholera, and which taken with its consequences, immediate and remote, constitutes the disease.
4. That the new organisms are developed only in the human intestine.
5. That these organisms are disseminated through society: 1st, in the air, in the form of impalpable particles; 2d, in contact with articles of food; and 3d, and principally, in the drinking-water of infected places.
6. That these organisms may probably be preserved for a long time in the air with their powers unimpaired; but that in water, which is doubtless the chief vehicle for their diffusion, they soon undergo decay, and moreover—sharing in this the common fate of their tribe—become the prey of beings of a higher order.

It would be out of place to state here the evidence on which these several conclusions are founded. It will be enough to mention, that this evidence has been placed in the hands of the President of the College of Physicians, and will soon be published.

He believes that, by acting on this knowledge, the epidemic may yet be stayed. The means by which this mitigation may be accomplished are obvious. The objects they include are these two:—1. To destroy from this time forward all the poison which continues to be generated in the bodies of infected persons; and 2, to prevent, as far as possible, the poison which has escaped us from taking effect. The first he proposes to effect by the use of chemical agents—such as chloride of zinc—known to be fatal to beings of the fungus tribe. The second is more difficult to accomplish, but the use of only pure water is most likely to prevent the action of poison. Some other measures also are requisite, such as the whitewashing of all houses in which the disease has occurred, and the destruction or purification of tainted articles.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.—The royal mail-steamer "Caledonia" brings advices from New York to the 11th inst. The news is not of much importance. General Taylor had returned to Washington from Niagara Falls. There were various conflicting accounts as to the state of his health. Our own [*Daily News*] correspondent inclines to the opinion that the General is very ill.——The Cuban expedition had been brought to an end by the vigorous action of the United States Government. On the 6th inst., the steamers "Seagull" and "New Orleans" were seized at New York. Some of the leaders of the invading force were arrested and held to bail, and thereupon the whole affair was abandoned, at least for the present. The real difficulty in the way of the undertaking is reported to have arisen from the delay in the receipt of funds from the conspirators in Cuba. But for this the expedition would have sailed some weeks earlier. It had not been any part of the policy of the Government to prosecute criminally the parties engaged in getting up the expedition. Indeed, General Taylor has given express directions that such prosecutions should not be commenced, his only wish being to break up the enterprise. From Cuba we hear rumours that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the island. The Captain-General had called out a military force of 4,000 men, and had sent large bodies of troops to Principe, Trinidad, and Santiago de Cuba, which towns it was rumoured were in a state of insurrection. The telegraphic accounts from Montreal to the 10th instant represent the province to be in a state of tranquillity. It was reported that the Customs League negotiation had given up, in consequence of the Nova Scotians refusing to concede the fisheries. The Governor-General was in Upper Canada, where he had been well received.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES. — Prince Radsivill had arrived at Constantinople, on a special mission from Warsaw, to demand the extradition of all Russian, Polish, and Hungarian subjects who have taken part in the late insurrection, and were then in the Ottoman territory; and that the Porte should augment its forces in the Danubian provinces to check rebellion. The Prince is said to have demanded a categorical reply within eight days. It is apprehended that the Porte must ultimately yield to these demands.

FRANCE.—M. Emile Girardin has received an invitation from the Peace Congress Committee to be present at a grand public meeting, to be held in London, on the 18th of October next, to confirm the resolutions lately adopted by the Congress at Paris. It is not stated whether he will accept the invitation.——M. de Falloux's health continues, on the whole, to improve.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—There is no intelligence of importance respecting the negotiations between the French Government and the Pope; but the *Times'* Naples correspondent hints at the probability of the suspension of all diplomatic communication. At Rome, the conflict between the French and Pontifical authorities continues. At Frascati, Governor Buti, who, by order of Monsignor Savelli, exercised a severe surveillance over the persons who had retired there to enjoy the country season, has been sent away by the French. Nine priests escaped from the prisons of the Holy Office: it is believed that they were assisted in their flight.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The mortality from cholera has rapidly declined. The deaths from all causes registered in London in the three weeks ending September 22, were 3,160, 2,842, and 1,981. The decrease has been exclusively in the cholera deaths, which were 2,026, 1,682, and 839 in the three weeks. The deaths from cholera, which in the first week of September were 300 and 400 a day, fell on the 19th to 110, and have since not exceeded 123. The facts which have been published in detail will, it is believed, be found useful contributions to the natural history of the epidemic. They will show the regular course of the disease through a vast city population; the influence of sex, age, profession, and locality, and a great variety of circumstances on its mortality. It may be useful to point out now the remarkable effects of locality on the fatality of the epidemic, although the proportions may yet be altered by subsequent deaths. London is divided into 36 districts for registration purposes, and the districts are subdivided into 135 subdistricts. The population was enumerated in 1841, and the nearest approximation that can be easily given to the actual population is obtained by assuming that the population increased in 1841-9 at the same rate as from 1831 to 1841. Dividing the deaths from cholera in the 13 weeks ending September 15, 1849, by the population thus estimated, the following results are arrived at, and cannot be far from the truth:—More than 5 in 1,000 of the inhabitants of London died of cholera; the more accurate proportion was 53 in 10,000 inhabitants. From all causes the mortality was 116; a rate which is equivalent to an annual rate of 4.64 per cent. 35 in 10,000 of the inhabitants on the north side of the Thames died of cholera. 104 in 10,000 of the inhabitants on the south side of the Thames died of cholera. The mortality was, therefore, three times as great on the south as it was on the north side of the river. Taking 10,000 inhabitants as the basis of comparison in each district, the mortality ranged from 8 in Hampstead to 225 in Rotherhithe.—*From the Registrar-General's Return.*

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER, with her accustomed munificence, has forwarded a donation of £200 to the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, to be applied towards the relief of the widows of those who have died of cholera.

A NEW CHARITY COMMISSION.—Whitehall, Sept. 22.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester; Henry George Francis Earl of Ducie; Harry Vane, Esq. (commonly called Lord Harry Vane); John Lord Wharncliffe; Frederick Peel, Esq.; Thomas Henry Sotheron, Esq.; John Elijah Blunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; James Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; and Henry Kingscote, Esq.; to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into those cases which were investigated and reported upon by the Charity Commissioners, but not certified to the Attorney-General.—*Last Night's Gazette.*

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

With very short supplies of Grain and Flour, our market is very firm to-day for every article, at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 870 qrs.; Foreign, 1,610 qrs. Barley—English, 90 qrs.; Foreign, 2,840 qrs. Oats—English, 460 qrs.; Irish, 200 qrs.; Foreign, 2,860 qrs. Flour—750 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ekastos." We should have replied to his former communication but for absence when it came. We have no information whatever on the question submitted to us. He should apply to the quarter whence he sent his MS.

"A Constant Reader." The strict meaning of the word is—a separate portion of a consecrated building devoted to the worship of some particular saint.

"Inquisitor." Next week, perhaps.

"T. B." The evil is, no doubt, a potent one. But it must be grappled with by other means than the simple denunciation of it. Folly can only be effectually put down by the dissemination of knowledge, vice by the energy of virtue. What are the churches doing, and wherefore do they exist?

"O. P. Q." We are filled up this week. He shall have a place in our next number.

"W. Apthorp." We have noticed the topic in our Summary.

"Young England." We are not aware that any arrangements have yet been made on the subject, but the information may be obtained on application at 15, New Broad-street.

Chapter III. of "Leaves from Life" will appear next week.

The Rev. A. Mahan's letter on "A Congress of Nations,"—and, "Additional Congregational Chapels in London," are in type, and will appear next week.

*** The Publishers will be obliged to any subscriber who will forward to them copies of the paper for April 23, 1847 (No. 73), and June 21, 1848 (No. 136).

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEP. 26, 1849.

SUMMARY.

WE are grateful to be able to report this week a very sensible abatement of the cholera. The number of deaths has fallen to less than one-half of the former average. There seems reason to believe that a more extensive adoption of the system of house-to-house visitation has been followed by satisfactory results—that the epidemic has thus been grappled with, in thousands of cases, in its manageable stage—and that a great saving of life has, by this means, been effected. The Board of Health, doubtless, with the best intentions, is endeavouring to force this system upon the Poor-law Guardians of the several Metropolitan Unions—but they meet with much opposition. How is this? In some instances, no doubt, the local authorities, penny-wise but pound-foolish, have an exclusive eye to the additional expense which this system will cast upon the rate-payers. But in others, resistance is not so unreasonable. There are Unions where the Guardians, without waiting for the mandates of the Board of Health, have taken most active and efficient steps for combating with the malady, and have succeeded in keeping the rate of mortality from this cause remarkably low. It is somewhat annoying, after all these pains, successfully taken, too, to be bidden to begin again, as if nothing had been done, and take into pay an additional staff of medical officers, for no apparent object but to give them their fees. Had the measure been uniformly enforced at the breaking out of the pestilence, it would have been timely—as an afterthought, it ought to have been ordered with some discrimination. In the city, for example, the attempt to compel the adoption of this plan, and to appoint for that purpose "nine additional legally-qualified medical officers," looks very much like a job. Can it be matter of wonder that the order was contested before the Lord Mayor, who, by the advice of his assessor, has postponed his decision?

In the matter of intramural interments, however, the Board could not have been too decided, but, unfortunately, has been extremely partial. Is it because, in this instance, the interests of the clergy are involved? For our own parts, we demur to any right set up in their behalf. What vested interest does either law or reason give them in the dead bodies of their parishioners. Their burial fees, like the open sale of advowsons, is an evasion of their own canon. The parish grave-yard may be regarded as the freehold of the clergyman, but he has no claim to compel sepulture within its precincts. Many, we are told, are supported exclusively by these fees. The more shame for those who take the income of the living. Besides, the clergy are State-servants, in receipt of ample funds for all the duties they can be legally required to perform. The doctrine of compensation to them on the closing of intramural grave-yards is an admission that they have a right to pursue their worldly gain to the manifest detriment of the public health, and that they have only to create a nuisance in order to make out a claim upon the public pocket for whatever amount they got by it. If, as we suppose, the entire abolition of intramural interments cannot be carried without a compensatory clause, it ought only to extend, at furthest, to life interests. To give it perpetuity will be nothing better than unblushing pillage. The City Solicitor has suggested a good idea in connexion with the burial of the metropolitan dead. He proposes that on some line of railroad—why not on all the lines radiating from London—at a convenient distance, land shall be purchased for a cemetery—that the bodies shall be conveyed over-night, by the undertakers, to a place for their reception—and that, at a fixed and moderate charge, the relatives and mourners shall be conveyed next day, to perform the last sad obsequies to the departed. The idea is, perhaps, susceptible of improvement—but, substantially, it seems feasible, and, perhaps, by a little ingenuity, guided by experience, might, in comfort to the survivors, be made immensely superior to the present system.

Sir George Grey has been feasting with, and talking to, his constituents. The Home Secretary is the most fluent utterer of sonorous periods meaning nothing which this country can furnish. His speech, therefore, is not a whit more interesting to the public than are after-dinner Ministerial speeches in general, which may be regarded merely as exercises of ingenuity, the object of which is to string together as many and as variously turned periphrases of the phrase "Our glorious constitution in Church and State," as possible. At the dinner aforesaid, however, Dr. Gillies, a moderate and influential ecclesiastic, dwelt in emphatic language on the necessity of Church reform. The time, the occasion, the man, give significance to the averment. Does the oracle interpret only the visible signs of the times, or shadow forth the gathering convictions of the Church, or dimly reflect Ministerial preparations? We should like to know—but must wait, like others.

Whilst the Home Secretary has been speaking, the Premier has been writing. Mr. Hume, as Chairman of a "Society for Assisting Distressed Italian Refugees," asks his lordship, in a decorous way, whether her Majesty's Government have given their sanction to the inhospitality, not to use a harsher term, of Mr. More O'Ferrall, and Mr. Ward. Lord John replies in a letter the tone of which does him infinite disgrace. He denounces the refugees as "circulating democrats," who having plied their vocation at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, it would be unsafe to admit to the same pleasurable excitement at Corfu and Malta, but who may indulge themselves in London without producing mischief. The facts assumed are proved to be false. The men refused hospitality were Italians, able to give as good an account of themselves as the Premier himself. The sneer which runs through his letter, betrays the coldness of his proud, aristocratic heart. The gratuitous assumptions prove how little he cares for truth. Slander and cruelty are the two distinctive features of his letter. He out-Greys Grey.

Darkness is again gathering over the prospects of "Ould Ireland." The potato, which it was believed was safe beyond the ravages of the mysterious blight, has become extensively affected during the last few days. As to the state of social disorganization, things cannot be much worse. The tenant farmers are obliged to cut their crops, if they can manage it, by stealth, and carry them away to some place of security. Poor-rate collectors are watching to seize for arrears of rate—landlords are equally on the alert for arrears of rent. Between them, they whose labour has tilled the soil, and whose money has sown the seed, would not receive of the fruit of their toil a single grain to keep body and soul together. Clearances are the order of the day—secret societies, of the night. Nothing can be much worse—nothing will be much better till the encumbered properties change hands. Meanwhile, the Commission for facilitating this transfer, hint that they have no intention of proceeding at railroad speed. The hint was needless. They are lawyers—and they were appointed by a Whig Government. Nobody anticipates aught else than shilly-shally and delay.

The Roman question still remains an enigma which French diplomacy is unable to solve. The astute representatives of France in Italy are completely baffled, and their disappointment, if it really finds expression, as is said in the *Journal des Débats*, vents itself in rather an angry shape. The "Holy Father" will not be dictated to. He has, we are told, some concessions to make, but of their character, he does not choose, at present, to inform his officious patrons at Paris. In due time his Holiness will make them known in the shape of a manifesto. It may be easily imagined that the pride of the French Government is touched to the quick by such supercilious treatment. They are now reaping the bitter fruits of their criminal disregard of international justice. Even Louis Philippe would scarcely have condescended to such acts of subserviency as they have been obliged to perform in order to get themselves out of the scrape; and all, as yet, to no purpose. The President's letter has produced no effect upon the Papal Court, which remains at Naples, apparently determined to wear out the French Government. In the "Eternal City" itself matters are equally complicated. General Rostolan holds military possession, but the Cardinals rule without hindrance. Dr. Achilli is retained in custody in spite of M. de Tocqueville's order for his release, while the French military representative employs himself, not in giving effect to the wishes of his superiors in Paris, but in preventing the Roman population from making a manifestation in their favour!

In other parts of the continent the revolution is being undone with all possible celerity. Austria is resuming its supremacy, not only in its disaffected provinces, but also in Germany. That nine-days' wonder—the confederacy of Northern States—has already practically melted away beneath its touch. The King of Hanover openly repudiates it; and the King of Prussia, notwithstanding all his vapouring, has eaten his leek with wondrous alacrity. He cannot sacrifice his *old alliances* against advantages that are at best uncertain, because the unanimous consent of all the German Governments is very doubtful. It may now be concluded, that the old Germanic Diet will be restored, under the joint authority of Austria and Prussia, and that the latter power will join heartily in the crusade of continental cabinets against the principle of the revolutionary movement of last year. The present position of affairs in that country may be gathered from the following extract from the letter of an intelligent German correspondent of the *Examiner*:—"The truly Liberal party in Germany is now everywhere kept down by violent means. Its heads—stigmatized by the names of Demagogues, Republicans, Socialists, Communists, &c.—are forced to fly their country, unless they choose to be capitally or criminally tried by their political adversaries. The most respectable men are shot as rebels, imprisoned or driven from place and home, promiscuously with the *mauvais sujets* that deserve no better. Even the members of the National Assembly who had been recalled by their Governments, but, as German patriots, preferred to obey the decrees of that Assembly, in migrating, with what remained of it, from Frankfort to Stuttgart, are imprisoned in Bavaria, and threatened to be tried for high treason in Prussia. The Holy Alliance is in a fair way of outdoing itself—of out-Heroding Herod."

To complete the counter-revolution, it will be necessary for the sovereign King of Prussia to get rid of his conservative legislature. Even they, chosen under his own law of election, and without the smallest opposition from the Liberal party, who held aloof from the elections, threaten to be troublesome. They refuse to sanction his plan for an hereditary Upper House, and for the infringement of the liberty of the press. Will Austria and Russia permit their "old ally" to be subject to such radical tendencies as are here indicated?

The West India mail brings intelligence that the conflict between the repretentatives of the Home Government and the colonial legislatures of Jamaica and Guiana, is as far as ever from being terminated. In the former colony the election returns show a large majority in favour of the retrenchment party, and in the latter, most of the members of the Court of Policy have resigned their seats. With the Cape in a state of passive rebellion—our two largest West India colonies refusing supplies to their Executive Governments, and Cephalonia in open revolt, our Colonial Secretary has sufficient to humble his pride and engage his attention during the recess. When Parliament again assembles he will find it no easy matter to maintain his seat against the tide of opposition which is likely to set in upon him from so many quarters, especially as colonial reform is now as much a Conservative as a Liberal cry.

TAXATION.

THE science of taxation is about as uninviting a topic upon which to expatiate during the dull season, as can well be selected—and yet in its practical details it touches our interests to the very quick. Dry, as an abstraction, it elicits remarkably lively emotions, in its tangible appearances. A lengthened period of commercial depression, however, has driven men from useless and transient ebullitions of discontent, to an earnest study of first principles. "Ignorant impatience of taxation," is being displaced by an impatience much more to

be dreaded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—namely, that arising from a correct knowledge of the process. A painful consciousness that the shoe pinches somewhere may prompt a desire for change, without shaping its direction—but when the finger can be laid upon the exact spot in which the mischief originates, an attempt at alteration is not far off. Where men must walk under a burden of a certain weight, ineffectual efforts to diminish it will be sure to be followed by ingenious devices to adjust it—and, perhaps, the scornful rejection by the legislature of all overtures for retrenchment of national expenditure, will bring about, sooner than they anticipate, such a shifting of the weight to the shoulders of their own class as will make them look with a demure countenance on the costliness of our several establishments.

The "National Confederation for an equitable adjustment of National and Local Taxation," which has its head quarters at Liverpool, has just published a "Prize Essay," to the writer of which a premium of £70 has been awarded. The subject of it is, "The Elements of Taxation"—the purport of it, to point out the superiority of direct over indirect contributions to the necessities of the State. It is a singularly able production, written in a lucid, nervous style, and comprehending within the compass of less than seventy pages, a clear *coup-d'œil* of the entire range of the question discussed. We have seldom seen a more successful instance of condensation—seldom met with a more triumphant argument. Widely circulated, as we have no doubt it will be, for the price of it is low, it will operate most powerfully in forming a correct public opinion—and if it does not lead immediately to the extensive change of system to which it points attention, it will probably secure an observance of its principles in all future fiscal changes imposed upon the Government. Some brief account of it, therefore, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

In a rapid historic sketch of taxation, the author shows the several steps by which the feudal conditions on which land in this country was held from the period of the Conquest, were one by one annulled, and the burdens of the State dexterously transferred from the shoulders of the proprietary to those of the industrial classes. We cannot pretend to abridge his masterly summary. The conclusion to which it conducts us, is sufficiently striking. It appears that the taxes of the really wealthy, do not amount to more than one part in twenty of their revenue—those of the middle order of the population form rather more than one-fourth of their income—whilst the working-classes pay in taxes, 35 per cent. of what they earn. So true are Butler's doggrel rhymes in relation to what he calls "the rabble," who, says he—

> "Bear all the charge of government,
> And pay the public fines, and rent;
> Defray all taxes and excises,
> And impositions of all prices;
> Bear all the expense of peace and war."

The objections to a system of indirect taxation are shown to be various and weighty. It calls into existence and activity the smuggler, who not only eludes the payment of the duties on the articles of his contraband traffic, but injures materially the honest trader in his vocation. It allows the wealthy the option of escape from their fair share of the national burdens. It is not even beneficial to the proprietary class in the long run—for it poisons the springs of their resources, and gives an unprogressive character to their investments. It tends to pauperize the multitude. It diverts capital from its legitimate employment, and thereby cramps the energies, and retards the progress, of the people. The sum which it deducts from national resources neither aids nor distributes production. It impedes international commerce. It requires for its collection a most extensive and costly machinery. It crushes invention in the bud. It is unfair and iniquitous. Why, more is paid on the single article of tobacco, chiefly consumed by the middle and working classes, than the whole amount of the Land-tax and the Property-tax put together. Nor is this all. The ignorance of the people as to the exact amount of their contributions, by indirect taxation, to the revenue, facilitates the extravagance of Government, and encourages a progressive expansion of all our institutions. Within the last three years, no fewer than 1,500 new places have been created, at an expense to the country of half a million per annum.

The writer's definition of what is involved in direct taxation may be most fitly given in his own concise language:—

"In order to render ourselves intelligible upon this subject, and to remove the misapprehensions which might be entertained about it, we premise that capital, in its enlarged sense, comprehends that which produces, as well as the thing produced. Lands, and their rents; ships, and their freights; railways, canals, funds, and their dividends; principal, and its interest; merchandize, and its profits; hands, heads, and their fees or wages, alike constitute capital. But the rents, the freights, the dividends, the interest, the profit, the fees, the wages, being the increments of increase, are, though homogeneous with the source from which they spring, distinguished for the purposes of taxation, by the term income.

"Now, the scheme of deriving a revenue from one source, *income*, by means of *one* tax, a graduated charge upon *it*, according to the more or less precarious nature of the capital whose increment it is, defines what we intend by direct taxation.

"As every tax must necessarily abstract a positive quantity of existent capital from private use for public benefit, the taking of that quantity from the *growth* leaves the power of reproduction untouched and unimpaired. The fruit, not the tree; the milk, not the cow; the fare, not the cab; the hire, not the horse, is what we propose to subject to taxation."

The advantages of this plan of taxation are stated to be—that the people's "industrial efforts would suffer no repression; their genius no curb; their invention no impediment; and their skill, their knowledge, and their ingenuity would have an expansive field for development"—that the tax could not be evaded (a rather questionable assertion)—that it would ensure contribution in proportion to prosperity—that it would give steadiness to the value of all kinds of property—that it would extend our relations with foreign countries—would free all the movements of trade, now impeded by the Stamp Duties—and, by checking excessive and disproportionate taxation, would stop the retrogression of civilization, and give a healthy impulse to our working classes.

"But capital, it is assumed, would flee the country, offended with the improvement so desirable to effect. Indeed! Are the possessors of capital imagined to be so blind to their true interests, so infatuated, as to conclude that, because they have made a profit out of the things consumed by a people repressed by taxation, they must realize a loss by the multiplied quantities of native and foreign commodities which the contemplated change would enable that people to command? Fourteen millions of the working classes do not consume but about one-half of the taxable articles that eight millions of the middle classes do, as results from the computation made by R. Montgomery Martin, in 1833, taken in conjunction with the modifications of our tariff effected by Sir R. Peel, in 1842. R. Montgomery Martin states that of £50,000,000 of taxes, two millions and a half of rich people pay £11,530,000; eight millions of the middle classes pay £25,440,000; and fourteen millions of the working classes pay £13,030,000. And this paucity of consumption on the part of the latter proceeds not from any defect of taste, or difference of manner or habit, but from sheer inability. And do we not see, in this fact alone, the wonderful expansion of business which must follow the enabling the operatives to procure more liberal supplies of the necessaries of life, even supposing the cheapness of untaxed goods did not induce the middle class and the rich to increase their consumption? The thing is self-evident. The greater opportunities which would be presented to the capitalist must amply repay the minute proportion of his profits which direct taxation would abstract. Capital, however, instead of fleeing away, would be attracted to our shores."

We cannot follow the author into his refutation of objections, which, however, to our mind, is complete and decisive, nor explain his proposals for the equitable capitalization of income with a view to taxation, which are illustrated by several tables drawn up with evident care. For a view of these, however, we must refer our readers to the "Essay" itself.

The whole subject is one of incalculable importance. But it is clear that every advance made in the direction of financial retrenchment, gives additional practicability to a plan of exclusively direct taxation. There can be no reason, therefore, for regarding efforts for a large diminution of our national expenditure, as standing in the way of an equitable adjustment of national and local taxation. Each movement will assist the other. Let there be no rivalry between them but that of an honourable competition. They may pursue their several objects hand in hand—nor can either gain aught by affecting a depreciation of the other. The people want two things—as little taxation as possible—and such as is necessary, fairly apportioned to the ability to pay.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH—THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

A COUPLE of penny pamphlets have been forwarded to us since our last publication, which deserve distinct notice at our hand for their own sake; and may, beside, serve us as the text for some remarks on a subject, the consideration of which we feel it a positive duty to re-enforce. The first is entitled, "Cholera: the Claims of the Poor upon the Rich,"* and is from the pen of Mr. Thomas Beggs—a gentleman widely and honourably known for his services in the cause of temperance and of sanitary improvement; and who, indeed, may be justly characterised as one of the most useful of our public men. It is written in a style fitted to produce a deep and serious impression; and its general dissemination would be a public good. The other publication is headed, "How to improve the Homes of the People: an Address delivered by Charles Cochrane, Esq., to the Rate-payers of St. Pancras." It is, by far, the most creditable of that gentleman's performances. It narrates what he has witnessed in the course of a personal inspection of the more crowded and destitute localities north-west of the metropolis, and urges a line of conduct alike wise and philanthropic. A continuance in such well-doing will redeem Mr. Cochrane's somewhat equivocal reputation, and gain for him, not only the grateful affection of the labouring classes, but a general esteem far above the empty popularity of the demagogue.

* Published by Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street.

Health! how much is covered by that little word!—existence, and the enjoyment of it—consciousness of being, plus the consciousness of well-being. We all know its manifestations, though but few of us care for its conditions. The steady pulse, the ruddy cheek, the active limbs, the elastic step, the indescribable buoyancy of feeling—who has not experienced these at some time or other, and does not feel their value to be inestimable? Yet what is health but harmony?—disease but *dis*-order? The full development of every faculty—the regular fulfilment of every function—every organ playing its part, every agency consistent with every other—constitute physical felicity. To eat the forbidden fruit is, in more senses than one, to sow the seeds of death. Religion and reason concur in that. John Calvin and George Combe teach alike that to transgression, immediate or remote, ignorant or wilful, pain is directly traceable, whether by way of penal infliction or natural consequence. As a general rule, the state of a man's physical health may be taken to be the rude index to the amount of his practical knowledge and virtue—the tables of mortality to be the thermometers of a nation's morality. Looked at so, terrible is the deduction from the permanent prevalence of sickness, the average shortness of life, amongst us. Febrile and bronchial complaints—by far the most potent instrumentalities of death in this country—are complaints indisputably originating in vincible causes. Every year—we are repeatedly told—typhus alone slays twice as many in England as were lost by the allied army on the field of Waterloo. The facts indicate a corresponding amount of ignorance, recklessness, vice, and destitution. Therefore it is that the state of the public health is to the Christian philosopher of deep significancy.

We assume that to our readers the moral aspect of every subject is the most inviting and important; and we will confine ourselves, for the present, to exhibiting in that view the topic we have taken up. There is a frightful amount of responsibility resting somewhere for the loss of the thirteen thousand who have just perished by the pestilence, in about thirteen weeks—perished, in a very great majority of cases, from the absence of measures which, if there be any intelligibility in the ways of Providence, any regularity in the operations of Nature, any connexion between cause and effect, any reliance to be placed upon experience and analogy, would have saved them—perished in spite of warnings loud and plain as Heaven could utter, of counsels wise and humane as men could offer. We may bandy accusations from class to class: the executive may complain of limited powers, and the legislature reply by impugning the energy of the executive—central may charge the blame upon local authorities, and they again upon rate-payers—the poor may accuse the rich of insensibility to their sufferings, and the rich retort upon the poor that they are indifferent to their own interests. The load of culpability may be shifted, but it cannot be removed—divided, but not destroyed. Not, however, of this do we particularly speak: we are anxious to apply the painful, the damnatory, teachings of accumulated punishment to the enforcement of permanent responsibility. And we select as one of the most flagrant instances of our criminal neglect—as one of the most prolific sources of ever-present suffering—and as presenting one of the most obvious means for the manifestations of repentant feeling—the condition of the homes of the poor.

Home! the holiest, dearest spot on earth to all the right-hearted,—the scene of fondest recollections, of purest pleasures,—a rest in weariness and a refuge from trouble—to the poor is doubly dear. Wealth can avoid the weariness of toil, and escape from many sorrows—but to the overworked, the much-troubled, sons and daughters of poverty, there is no hiding place but home. By "the poor," we mean not our skilled artizans—not the men who earn from twenty to forty shillings a week; to call them so—pinched as many of them are, frugal as they all must be—would be a misnomer and an insult. We point to the hundreds of thousands below them—who would have been industrious if they had not been compelled to be idle—who live on casualties, and when those fail, on crime—who are always on the verge of destitution, and frequently in the very vortex of it—who chiefly occupy our police and recruit our gaols—and we ask, Where do they live? In London, not all in one quarter. They belt the city about like a besieging army. Close beside the great thoroughfares, and on the banks of the river—in Wapping, Whitechapel, and Bethnal-green; in Bermondsey, Southwark, Lambeth, and Westminster; in St. Giles's, Clerkenwell, and Shoreditch. *That's* the cordon we have drawn around our capital. Enter any one of those quarters, if you dare, by night, when the wretched tenants have crawled home to their loathsome habitations. Penetrate those mazes of narrow streets, down which a sunbeam

or a breeze never finds its way—dive into those blind alleys, in which not a patch of sky is ever visible. Mark — if your senses do not fail you — the filthy stream that dribbles down the middle, the heap of reeking rubbish in the corner — the ragged, dirt-encrusted children, sprawling on the ground, or quarrelling for the handkerchief they have just abstracted from your pocket—cast at least a look on the garbage that is exposed for sale as human food. Enter that doorless hovel, look into the ground-floor room, or climb at once the rotten, creaking stairs. Pass from room to room—standing on some slight ceremony as you go; for ineqnality of rank obtains even where all seems equal misery, and the first-floor of St. Giles's will hardly speak to the garret. You will find a family in each room—an average of half-a-dozen, perhaps — decency as wholly disregarded as comfort is unknown. You will find the walls covered with vermin, and mire oozing through the floors. Ask for a draught of water, and they will show you an empty cask at one end of the court, from which you recoil in disgust. Lest you should think we draw from our imagination, we tell you we faintly picture what we have seen. If still you are incredulous, read Mr. Cochrane's speech—or, if you don't believe him, question a city missionary or a Ragged-school teacher. This is the substratum of civilised society. Upon it, lies another and a larger class, somewhat more comfortably-conditioned — say, rather, a degree less wretched.

What can be done for these poor people? Much, and that, too, without invoking legislative power. The kindly light, the purifying stream, of human attention and sympathy may be let in upon them. Existing enactments—such as the Health of Towns Act—may be enforced even by individual effort. Water in plenty, if not in purity, may be carried into their dwellings—nuisances removed, and fresh accumulations prevented—at the expense of the landlord. Better still, ranges of buildings may be built, on healthier sites, by benevolent combination—such as the Model Lodging Houses in Bloomsbury, or the Model Dwellings in the Old St. Pancras-road. Scarcely do these deserve to be put down to benevolence, as the capital for erection once raised, realizes an interest which might tempt avarice itself to the enterprize—for the poorest poor pay rent, and much higher in proportion than that paid by the rich. We owe it as a duty to the unfortunate classes of our population thus to provide for them. They have been shoved aside in the march of civilization. A new railway, a widened street, a mansion or a church, depopulates a neighbourhood, and tramples the down-trodden lower still. The ejected must find a habitation somewhere, and within half a mile, too; so they crowd into the already over-crowded lanes. By and by, chronic distemper becomes acute—the endemic rises into epidemic. Doctors' and undertakers' bills swell the poor-rates—as in Whitechapel, the parish expenditure on fever cases among the poor amounted to £400 in a single quarter. Then attention is aroused, alarm excited—selfishness is terrified into the semblance of benevolent action—and presently another cycle of neglect and retribution commences. When shall we learn, that, as in the body personal, so in the body politic, if one member suffer all must suffer with it? and that, we can only permanently improve "the public health" by largely ameliorating "the homes of the poor?"

Parliamentary and Financial Reform.—The National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, are still engaged in organizing district societies thoughout the metropolis. On Monday evening, meetings for that purpose were held in Lambeth and Walworth, which were numerously attended; the former presided over by Mr. F. Doulton; the latter by Mr. Eisdell. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were adopted without opposition. On the evening of Friday last, Mr. Prentice delivered a lecture on Financial and Parliamentary Reform, in the hall of the Lyceum, Stockport, to a numerous and attentive auditory, Charles Hudson, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Prentice, on behalf of the Manchester Association, has attended meetings at Gloucester, Stroud, Worcester, Leicester, Derby, Birmingham (twice), Wrexham, Ruthin, Denbigh, Llangollen, Edinburgh (twice), Haddington, Paisley, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bolton, Littleborough, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, Royton, Rawtonstall, Cupar-in-Fife, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Warrington, and Stockport. At all these places an unanimous feeling has been manifested in favour of extensive financial reforms, and for such further reforms in the representative system as should give to the people a more complete control over the House of Commons. We understand that it is the intention of the Manchester Association that all the boroughs north and west of the Trent should be visited in succession.

Death from a Cricket Ball. — Mr. Godfrey Pigott, of Bolton-upon-Dearne, died recently, from concussion of the brain occasioned by the blow of a ball under the right ear whilst playing at cricket.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MR. GURNEY'S WARNING TO MINISTERS.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Mr. Gurney's letter upon the state of our finances has served as a text for nearly every newspaper in the kingdom. We scarcely remember any other publication of such modest brevity which has brought upon itself so lengthened and varied a commentary. The critics are, however, all agreed in thinking that things have come to a serious state indeed, when the Nestor of Lombard-street, whose voice is seldom heard excepting when invited to instruct a committee of the House upon currency and banking, sounds the tocsin of alarm in the ears of our extravagant rulers, and warns them that, if they do not change their policy, they will one day have to ask the indulgence of their creditors. The hubbub created in the columns of the metropolitan and provincial press by the declaration of Mr. Samuel Gurney—that this country has spent from fifteen to twenty millions a-year upon our armaments ever since the war—that this sum so squandered would, if saved, have gone far to pay off our National Debt—and that he looked with alarm to the future if the Government persevered in such a career of extravagance and folly—the hubbub of approbation with which all this has been received by the newspapers, might serve for an argument to Mr. Cornwall Lewis in the next edition of his work upon "the influence of authority in matters of opinion." All that Mr. Gurney says has been repeated a dozen times during the last eighteen months by the Financial Reformers, ourselves amongst the number; and his only merit is, that he has given the weight of his name and experience to opinions shared by thousands who are less authoritative on such matters than himself. Not content with declaring that we spend too much, he, like a methodical man of business, accustomed to accounts, puts his finger upon the chief item of our extravagance, and tells us it is *there* we must retrench. Some people may be disposed, probably, to say that he is only indulging the idiosyncrasy of his sect when he points to the cost of our warlike establishments. But what else, wishing to pay the public creditor, could he do? We have at least a score of times demonstrated the impossibility of making any sensible reduction of taxation, unless by a bold retrenchment in the charge for army, navy, and ordnance; and it is our intention, at least once a year, to put prominently before our readers the details of the Government expenditure, that they may judge for themselves. Here are the items, as given in the latest Finance Accounts, made up to January 5, 1849:—

The total, in round numbers, of expenditure for the year is £54,184,301, which is composed of the following details:—

		£
Interest of debt funded and unfunded		28,563,517
Army	6,647,284	
Navy	7,922,286	
Ordnance	3,076,124	
Kaffir war	1,100,000	
		18,745,694
Civil list, salaries, and pensions; courts of justice, diplomacy, public buildings, and every other cost of civil government, whether charged to the consolidated fund, miscellaneous estimates, or civil contingencies		6,875,090
Total.....		£54,184,301

The interest of the debt and the expense of our warlike establishments amount together to £47,309,214, leaving £6,875,090 to pay the whole cost of the civil government. Six-sevenths of our annual expenditure go to pay for past, or to prepare for future wars. If retrenchment is to be applied to the one-seventh only, we should like those who look to that source for a sensible relief of our burdens to tell us what amount of reduction they contemplate, and how they intend to make it. We have no objection to economy in any shape, great or small, but we should like to come to a clearer understanding with those financial reformers, who, whilst professing to advocate a reduction of taxation, shudder at the proposal to apply the pruning-knife to our warlike establishments. Do they intend to cut down the Queen's Civil List, the judges' salaries, the pensions, Mr. Barry's charges for public buildings, or what do they propose to do? Admitting that a reduction be made from every one of these items, making up the £6,875,090, to the extent suggested by Mr. Henley, say ten per cent., and it will yield just £687,509, not a very large sum towards insuring the future payment of the dividends, or affording relief from the present burden of taxation. No, it will not do, we must resort to the greater item—there is no alternative but to agree with Mr. Gurney in making a large reduction in our military and naval establishments.

Yes, there is still the alternative of continuing to support the present burden of taxation; for it would be a mistake to assume that the people cannot bear the load for at least some time to come. It is only a question of longer hours of work, of a diminution of comforts, and, in some cases, of a curtailment of the necessaries of life. This may still go on for a time (for the English are a stubborn race, and can accomplish all but the impossible), until some other people less burdened than ourselves, and possessing equal natural advantages, shall appear upon the world's scene, to tempt our capital and labour from our shores to freer and cheaper fields of employment; and then the day will not be far off when Mr. Gurney's prophecy will be fulfilled, and the dividends will cease to be paid. That will be a day of revolution for us, as it was for France in the last, and Spain in the present century. Now, this is an alternative which we can at least understand, and we wish those who choose to risk it to do so with their eyes open, and to do it avowedly. What we do not understand is the conduct of those professing Financial Reformers, who, whilst they agree with Mr. Gurney, that retrenchment is absolutely necessary to avert these dangers, and pretend that they are going to set about it, yet tell us that we must not touch the only items of the budget from which any sensible relief to our burdens can be derived. There is something quite puerile, and utterly inconsistent with the practical character of Englishmen, in this course of proceeding. After all, it is a choice of evils even with those who cling the most pertinaciously to our warlike establishments, for everbody will admit that the taxation necessary to support them is an evil; but they profess to see greater danger in a reduction of our navy and army, than in the load of debt and taxation which excites so greatly the apprehensions of Mr. Gurney. Then, we say to all these persons, "cease your querulous repinings, and boldly face the danger which you have yourselves preferred; but do not shut your eyes to it, or pretend that you can avert it, when you have rejected, as rash and dangerous, the only alternative which was offered to you." For our own part, we consider the danger of continuing the present expenditure to be so much greater than that of a very large reduction of our armaments, that we shall never cease to urge upon the Government the necessity of preferring the course which has been recommended with so much effect by Mr. Gurney, and which, if the Whigs are so disposed, will be all the more practicable since Lombard-street has, through its oracle, spoken out authoritatively upon the subject.

THE VIOLETS OF STATESMANSHIP.

(From the *Spectator*.)

"Better late than never" is a maxim that scarcely applies to knowledge of a thing which is out of date. Few things are more vexing to regretful memory than the late discovery of a reciprocal passion unsuspected when it could have been blessed. Something like that is the publication of the letter from the Marquis of Anglesey to Lord Cloncurry, which discloses a positive and liberal policy in the discarded Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1835. Lord Anglesey was always deemed "Liberal"; his injunction, "Agitate, agitate, agitate!" indicated a highly popular reliance on popular influences: but it is not till 1849 that we discover the whole extent of his popular aspirations. He would have reduced the Appropriation-clause to practice, and would evidently have superseded the whole of the Repeal agitation, with the consequent hindrances to peaceful industry, all by a truly active liberality. Why was it not so?—Because Lord Anglesey was set aside. But why was he set aside so easily?—Because he did not manfully avow his opinions and purpose,

> But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
> Feed on his damask tablecloth;

that is, suffered his declarations of policy to find their limit in dinner-table conversations and private letters. The world knew that he was liberally disposed, but not to the extent and definite purpose set forth in his now-published letter.

It is the modern etiquette to have these reserves. It is not *bienséance* for statesmen to speak right out in the forum; but they must mince their purpose, make their counsel impersonal, and reduce themselves to an average—a particle in an aggregate. It is not polite for men to take the distinct and separate parts of the orators of old, but their force is expended in periphrasis. Had Cicero lived in our time, he would have called Catiline "the honourable gentleman," and Demosthenes would have levelled rose-water deprecations—"spirited protests" at "a neighbouring potentate."

Mediocrity enjoys a splendid prominence by favour of this courteous mode; where mountains waive their altitude, the valley is not cast into shade, and the plain enjoys a quasi-mountainousness. Statesmen politely affect to be mediocre, and *are* mediocre. As men do not wear their hearts upon their tongues, not even they who are frank but speak in uniform, there is no distinguishing trait for popular judgment: to wear a badge of frankness is reprobated as "popularity-hunting." Hence the unaided public is fain to guess at the character of each individual, and desperate mistakes it commits. Lord Anglesey was thought only "a Whig and something more," which used to mean a Whig with an eye to electioneering. Had he been known in 1835 as he is in 1849, he might have received the support which he then lacked, and England would have had valuable services.

We complain that we lack "men;" but it seems that we may have them amongst us if they would only resume the speech of men. We may have mute inglorious Miltons political as well as poetical; but as we are left to guessing, we suffer the Greys and Russells to step into the front rank.

We not only support and reject our men at a guess, but actually are obliged to leave national policy to haphazard or to the whimsies of the mute statesman. Men who shun publicity for its troublesomeness take shelter under the fashion of reserves; and we are universally in the dark as to the actual proceedings of our Government at home, and still more abroad. You cannot pretend to know what Lord Palmerston is really doing in any quarter of the globe; but in default of knowledge, you busy yourself in watching all his pleasantries, equivoques, and epigrams, to discover a sense and guess at a purpose. Such is government in this "self-governed" nation: our statesmen do as they please; they plead that it is not *comme il faut* to explain what they are doing, till it is too late to remedy any mischance; they wrap up their meaning in phrases that can be turned either way; the nation daily pores over the

Parliamentary columns in its morning newspaper, to make wild guesses how it is governing itself; and then, some twenty years too late, it discovers that it was doing what it did not mean by supporting the wrong men.

SIR GEORGE GREY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

A public dinner has been given at Berwick to Sir George Grey by a large number of the constituency of North Northumberland, which he represents in Parliament. The general conduct of Sir George was praised in various speeches; and in reply, he took the opportunity of dwelling on the tranquil state of England amidst continental convulsions—a tranquillity owing to the sound sense of the country, and the improveable nature of our institutions. He considered it one element towards this improvement, that Ministers of the Crown should be representatives of large and intelligent constituencies; by which means, doubtless, they may be wrought upon to liberal measures, while at the same time they are tolerated in those differences of political opinion which every honest public servant must sometimes avow.

The Rev. Dr. Gilly, Prebendary of Durham Cathedral, strove to draw out the Right Honourable Baronet, by some observations on Church Reform, with special reference to the more equal distribution of Church property:—

As a clergyman, I may venture to say that no class of men are more indebted to the right honourable gentleman than the clergy of the Established Church; for it is to such moderate, tolerant, and kindly counsels as his—it is to such views as he takes upon the great questions of national education, of a more equitable adjustment of ecclesiastical property for the benefit of the Church, of a subdivision of parishes, and other kindred subjects, that we must look if we have any hope for the stability and prosperity of the Church Establishment. In these days of intelligence, and sometimes of movement and change, it is impossible that any institution can stand unless it rest upon the opinions and affections of the people. I believe that my right honourable friend wishes the ministers of religion to ground their claims to respect, not upon their station and prescriptive rights, but on their character, on their efficiency, on their perseverance in doing good, and on their faithful and diligent discharge of their duties. I believe that he wishes to see the prizes of the Church awarded to superior excellence, and distributed, not as two or three prizes have sometimes been, to one fortunate holder, but in proportion to the number of deserving candidates. I believe he wishes to see a system by which some great inequalities could be reduced, and which would lead to a better adjustment of clerical labour and clerical remuneration; and I heartily hope and pray that I may live to see the time when the Church will press upon the right honourable baronet and his colleagues, either to sanction or to initiate some great legislative measure for the adoption of these improvements. Such a measure would be strictly in conformity with the spirit of our canons; for I am happy to say that the Established Church contains within itself regulations and principles which are utterly repugnant to those abuses which create so much murmuring and discontent within our own minds. Until the clergy shall agree to a plan by which we may return to this principle, I for one, who am fortunate enough to hold high preferment, would cheerfully consent to a well-digested plan of voluntary taxation—a taxation of the higher preferments—in order that the smaller livings may be increased, and that thus our ill-paid brethren may be raised to the level of those who are better endowed. I feel quite sure that if we were to take a step of this kind, the laymen who hold tithes would very gladly follow our example. I was staying with a friend the other day, when I mentioned this idea of mine; and what was his answer?—"I declare," said he, "if anything of that sort is done, I, for one, will give up 10 per cent. out of my lay impropriated tithes, to increase the poor livings in my neighbourhood." Now I am sure you will receive this intimation with equal good humour, when I tell you that my friend is a good Tory and Conservative. I have the honour to belong to an ecclesiastical corporation which within the last twenty years has given away the interest of property to the amount of £200,000 in order to promote general education, and to improve small livings; and, therefore, I think I may fairly look for equal liberality from those of my brethren who are said to have the good things of the Church in their possession. I look with confidence to the good which will proceed from similar examples—similar exertions.

Sir George Grey did not notice this significant speech.

One of the toasts was, "Prosperity to the Irish Agricultural Society." Mr. Bullen, the Secretary, acknowledged the toast, and gave his testimony to the good effects already springing from the Queen's visit. He could speak from his own experience, that the most salutary effects had already been produced by her gracious demeanour, her suavity of manner, and her popular address, as well as by the judicious tone which was given to her visit from the outset by her responsible advisers. Nothing could have been more judicious than the tone which was then assumed; and he spoke advisedly when he said that the spirit of hope was raised—a spirit which was invaluable to any country—by all the incidents connected with that auspicious visit, from which he augured the happiest results, and which he hoped her Majesty's advisers would use every exertion to foster and sustain.

The British Association and the Advancement of Science.—Sir David Brewster has been elected President of the Association for next year. Mr. J. Taylor was re-elected Treasurer; Professor Phillips, Assistant-secretary; and Professor Royle was appointed Assistant-general-secretary with Colonel Sabine. The next meeting is to be held at Edinburgh. The closing meeting was held on Wednesday last.

M. de Tocqueville has protested in energetic language against the bastinadoes of Milan.

THE GOVERNOR OF MALTA AND THE ITALIAN REFUGEES.

The following correspondence between Mr. Hume and Lord John Russell has been published:—

MR. HUME TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,—As chairman, for the time being, of a committee of members of Parliament and other gentlemen, which has been formed in aid of the Italian (Roman) refugees in this country, I am desired, in their name, to address your lordship, as the head of her Majesty's Government, with respect to the recent conduct of the Governor of Malta in refusing an asylum to the refugees from Rome. The broad facts of the case, as brought to the attention of the Government and the House of Commons on the closing day of the late session of Parliament (facts which have been corroborated and developed in greater detail by subsequent information), are more than sufficient warrant to address your lordship, without reference to individual cases. The Governor of Malta has thought fit to refuse a landing at Malta to political refugees from the Roman States, who took ship for that island, relying with confidence on passports *visèd* by the English Consul at Civita Vecchia or at Rome. Had there been reasonable cause to apprehend any misconduct on the part of these unarmed refugees, the garrison of Malta was surely a place where sufficient security could have been taken against such a contingency; whilst in considering the probabilities of so unworthy a return for the hospitality they claimed, it should not have been forgotten by a British citizen so high in office as the Governor of Malta, that the unfortunate wanderers were of the number of those defenders of the city of Rome who had won the respect of the civilized world by an observance of law and order and of constitutional government within its walls, as remarkable as the valour and humanity they displayed in its defence. Amidst all the diversities of opinion, in this and in former times, concerning the foreign policy of our country, there is one rule of conduct which has been invariably observed, and has met with universal and heartfelt assent, namely—that of extending a generous and fearless hospitality to political exiles of every class, from every country, and of every cause. It is a bitter mortification to find that rule of conduct in the present instance disregarded, and the character of this country for hospitality needlessly sullied, by an officer bearing her Majesty's commission, and in command of one of the strongest garrisons of the British empire. The committee venture to express a confident hope that her Majesty's Government, if it have not already done so, will visit with marked disapprobation this discreditable act of its representative in Malta, so as to manifest to the world that the British Government in no way countenances conduct which is as foreign to our national character as it is disgraceful to the British name. I am, &c.,

August 31. (Signed) Joseph Hume.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. HUME.

Balmoral, Sept. 5, 1849.

Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 31st of August—written in your capacity of chairman of a committee of members of Parliament and others, which has been formed in aid of the Italian (Roman) refugees in this country—complaining of the conduct of the Governor of Malta. Lord Grey has sent me all the papers which have reference to the conduct of Mr. More O'Ferrall, Governor of Malta, to the Italians who sought refuge. It has been our practice, as you truly observe, "to extend a generous and fearless hospitality to political exiles of every class, from every country, and in every cause." You may remember that, on the occasion of the French Revolution of February, 1848, when you asked me a question in the House of Commons, I adverted to this honourable practice, and expressed my determination to adhere to it. I may observe that the refugees in this country at present are "of every class, from every country, and in every cause;" and a proof is thus afforded how well the usual rule has been observed. The Governor of Malta, however, was of opinion that, although the refugees from Rome (not *Roman* refugees, in great part) might safely be allowed to proceed to England, he could not be responsible for their remaining in Malta. They were, therefore, detained on board ship for some ten days or a fortnight, with the exception of the sick, and of the women and children, who were allowed to land. You are probably aware that there has existed during the past year a sort of circulating society of revolutionists, who have appeared sometimes in Paris, sometimes in Berlin, sometimes in Baden; and who were especially in great strength and numbers at Rome. It is not consistent with the peace and good government of Malta, although it may be consistent with the peace and security of London, to have numerous bands of this revolutionary association at Malta. It would be as pleasant an occupation to them to stir up dissensions in Malta, as to head a riot in Berlin or in Baden. One of these refugees was avowedly only taking Malta in his way to Venice, to assist in defending that city against the besieging troops. After all, what has been the hardship inflicted? These persons were in no danger of their lives while they were on board a French vessel. They were not detained longer than a vessel put in quarantine. They took their passages to England, or to Greece, if they chose. They were prevented from disturbing Malta, and that was all. Lord Grey has, therefore, with my full concurrence, expressed his approbation of the course pursued by the Governor of Malta.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,

(Signed) J. Russell.

P.S. I presume there is no doubt of the legality of the course pursued by the Governor of Malta?

LECTURES ON THE COTTON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The fourth and fifth of Mr. Warren's lectures were delivered on Thursday and Monday evenings last, at the Whittington Club. Their specific subject was, calico bleaching, dyeing, and printing. The fabric, he stated, was first subjected to an alkaline ley, not for the purpose of bleaching, but of cleansing. There was a very general domestic prejudice against bleached calico, as the process was supposed to injure the cloth. On the contrary, it was thereby rendered less liable to rot, and less amenable to the influences of the weather, which injured the vegetable fibre. Bleaching got rid of the mucilaginous matter that would prevent the cloth taking the colour. In India the fabric was steeped in lemon juice; for which, in this country, a ley of wood ashes was formerly substituted, followed by rinsing in sour milk, and then spread on grass plots to dry. It was half worn out before it reached the wearer. Much time was also lost in the course of its production. The yarn was spun here, then sent to Germany, frequently, to be woven, whence it returned here again, only to be sent to Holland for bleaching, and again returned. All this was got rid of by the introduction of chlorine for the purpose of bleaching—sulphuric acid being substituted for sour milk—which took place about 1786. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the application of the principles of optical and chemical science to the art of dyeing—illustrating them by the simple fact, that dark colours absorbed heat and light reflected it; and by the experiments of giving and discharging colours, and even impressing a variety of colours on one surface, by immersion in the chlorine bath, and in vats containing a solution of mordaunts and of vegetable colouring matter. A red ground, for instance, he produced by a solution of salt of tin, or of cochineal,—restored a portion to its original whiteness—varied it with red, yellow, purple, &c.—and finally, printed several appropriate mottoes on a number of pieces, which he distributed among the ladies present. He adduced a number of passages from sacred and profane historians to the great antiquity and excellence of the art among the oriental nations, and traced its progress downward—exhibiting a beautiful specimen of Indian cloth painting. The imitation of this was attempted with some success in Europe, and at length in England, the figures being literally drawn and the colours laid on with a brush. The first print-works were established near London by a Frenchman in 1690. Half-a-century later, the grandfather of Sir Robert Peel was one of the earliest and principal calico printers. The difficulties arising from the rudeness and tedium of the process were enhanced by the imposition of sumptuary laws. Both obstacles, however, gave way in the course of a few years. The paint-brush was superseded by the flat block, and that again by the wooden roller, for which metal cylinders, engraved by ingenious processes, were subsequently substituted. By means of a complete model of the machines used, Mr. Warren printed several yards of calico with a pretty pattern of pink and white, impressed on one of the lengths an additional colour, and fixed both the dye and the impression by means of the steaming process.

Mr. Warren concluded this very interesting course of lectures—replete with instruction, not only in mechanics and art-chemistry, but also in political economy, in social and personal morality—with some admirable remarks on the civilizing influences of commerce and Christianity, which excited loud and long-continued applause.

The Case of Clairvoyance.—The extraordinary recovery of £650, through the alleged agency of clairvoyance, at Bolton, has excited considerable interest, not only in this borough, but throughout the whole country. Mr. R. P. Arrowsmith, Mr. William Lomax, his cashier, and Mr. Frederick Jones, of Ashburner-street, have had many communications from different parts of the country, from parties who have lost money and are anxious for its recovery. A person from Manchester, who was £10 deficient in his cash, has been at Bolton, to obtain the aid of Mr. Haddock's clairvoyant patient; but Mr. Haddock, who is an apothecary, has now his own business to attend to, and therefore declined to interfere in the matter. With regard to the discovery of the £650, there is no doubt whatever that it was sent to the bank by Mr. Lomax in an envelope; that it was by some means laid aside unopened, and got mixed up with some loose papers, and that when application was made at the bank (which was not until the expiration of five weeks, when Mr. Lomax was balancing his cash), no tidings could be had of the money. Mr. Lomax had no evidence that he had sent the money; and, although Mr. Arrowsmith had unlimited confidence in his integrity, yet his state of mind may easily be imagined. He consulted his friend Mr. F. Jones, who went with him to the clairvoyant patient of Mr. Haddock (who is stated to have been the means of recovering a cash-box lost some time before, by Mr. Wood), and that the information she gave them led to the discovery of the envelope and its contents, among some waste paper in a back room at the bank. —*Manchester Guardian.*

The *Manchester Guardian*, of Wednesday, mentions a report that the experiments of the East India Company in cotton growing are about to be abandoned, although the prospects are most encouraging, and earnestly recommends the subject to the attention of capitalists.

Austria expends upon its army the third of its revenue; Prussia the half; Russia the fourth. France expends every year £16,000,000 sterling upon its war establishment.

THE CHOLERA.

The following is the Registrar-General's Return of Deaths from Cholera and Diarrhœa, registered in London on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of September, 1849:—

Estimated population of London at the middle of the year 1849,—2,206,076.

Districts.	Cholera. September. 17 M.	18 T.	19 W.	20 T.	21 F.	22 S.	Diarrhœa. Total for the Week.
London	216	159	110	121	110	122	238
West Districts	19	13	11	10	8	7	29
North Districts	26	10	10	10	8	13	33
Central Districts	17	17	16	20	10	14	26
East Districts	44	34	32	19	18	36	54
South Districts	116	85	41	62	66	52	96
West Districts—							
Kensington	1	5	0	3	2	2	7
Chelsea	6	3	1	0	1	1	4
St. George, Hanover-squ.	2	0	2	0	1	0	6
Westminster	8	3	2	7	4	1	9
St. Martin-in-the-Field-	1	1	5	0	0	1	1
St. James's, Westminster	1	1	1	0	0	2	2
North Districts—							
Marylebone	5	1	0	3	1	4	12
Hampstead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Pancras	9	7	4	4	4	4	13
Islington	4	1	5	1	3	5	5
Hackney	2	1	1	2	0	0	3
Central Districts—							
St. Giles	2	0	0	4	1	1	2
Strand	2	1	3	3	1	0	2
Holborn	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
Clerkenwell	2	3	0	1	0	4	4
St. Luke's	4	1	2	1	0	1	5
East London	2	5	3	3	0	1	4
West London	3	3	6	2	4	2	5
London, City of	2	3	2	5	4	3	2
East Districts—							
Shoreditch	11	10	7	5	6	13	11
Bethnal-green	8	12	5	3	1	7	20
Whitechapel	5	6	9	3	5	11	8
St. George-in-the-East	2	0	1	1	0	2	3
Stepney	9	4	8	2	4	3	8
Poplar	9	2	2	5	2	0	4
South Districts—							
St. Saviour	8	7	1	4	2	7	7
St. Olave	7	2	0	2	1	4	0
Bermondsey	8	12	4	3	3	2	9
St. George, Southwark	15	12	10	7	7	7	10
Newington	21	6	5	7	18	9	8
Lambeth	36	24	10	16	20	11	27
Wandsworth	1	0	3	2	4	0	4
Camberwell	3	6	3	2	0	2	4
Rotherhithe	3	3	0	6	2	4	2
Greenwich	12	11	5	13	8	5	19
Lewisham	2	2	0	0	1	1	6

Total deaths from cholera, registered from
Sept. 17, 1848, to Sept. 22, 1849 13,675
June 17, 1849, to Sept. 22, 1849 12,584

DAILY RETURNS OF DEATHS.

	Sept. 19. Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Sept. 20. Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Sept. 21. Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Sept. 22. Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Sept. 24. Cholera.	Diarrhœa.
London	159	41	110	28	121	32	110	38	122	41
Engld. & Wales	498	116	388	98	369	91	335	96	533	173
Scotland	15	—	11	—	30	—	21	—	21	0
Total	672	157	509	126	520	123	466	134	676	214

MANCHESTER.—Since the appointment of more medical men, to whom all could resort, and of dispensaries for cholera medicine, there has been an evident decrease in cases. During the past week there have been about 117 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa; the number in the preceding week was near 150.

SHEFFIELD.—HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.—The result of the measures adopted for the prevention of cholera in this town have been highly encouraging. During the first week of the house-to-house visitation, there were discovered and brought under immediate treatment 1,582 cases of diarrhœa and premonitory symptoms; during the second week there were 1,387; in all, 2,969. Out of that great number there have been, up to the present time, only four deaths, while among the wealthier classes not under visitation, but attended by their private medical friends, there have been seven deaths. In the rural districts connected with the union, to which the system had not been applied, the results are widely different. At Attercliffe, for example, a village consisting of one main street, together with a number of courts, there have occurred during the last week 279 cases of diarrhœa, 23 cases of cholera, and 11 deaths. It thus appears that in the town, where the cases of diarrhœa were sought out and promptly attended to, out of 2,969 attacks there were only four deaths; while in the neighbouring village, where nothing was done to arrest the progress of the disease in its outset, with only 279 cases of diarrhœa, there were 23 cases of cholera, and 11 deaths.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOLERA.—Several other prelates have added their sanction to the observance of a day of penance and worship on account of the cholera. The Bishop of Bath and [illegible] "authority, sanction, and discretion, that Friday, the 28th inst., shall be kept as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer before Almighty God." The Bishop of Worcester "proposes that the same should be observed as a day of prayer and humiliation, when all the inhabitants may have the opportunity of thanking God for his past mercies, and of praying to him that he would continue not to deal with them according to their sins, neither to reward them according to their iniquities." The Bishop of Lincoln "has felt it his duty to accede to the wish that a day should be set apart for imploring Almighty God to stay the progress of the pestilence with which it has pleased him to visit the land:" the Bishop has referred it to his clergy to fix a day, and they have fixed Friday the 28th. The Bishop of Chichester recommends that all parishes should assemble in the churches for public worship on Wednesday, the 26th, or Friday the 28th inst. according to the discretion of the minister. The Bishop of Oxford has addressed the following circular to his clergy:—

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—Having received applications from various parts of the diocese, to name a day upon which God may be specially entreated for those places which are visited by the cholera, and his mercy gratefully acknowledged in sparing others, I have named Wednesday, September 26, for that purpose.

I have no authority to enjoin its observance; but, in whatever parishes it shall be willingly observed, I hereby authorize the use of the Commination Service thereon; which, joined to the appointed daily prayers, and, where it is desired, the administration of the Holy Communion, with the Psalms, Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for Ash Wednesday, will form, I think, an appropriate service.

In these cases, the clergy will, I trust, stir up the people, in their sermons, to confession, intercession, and giving of thanks.

You will oblige me by informing the clergy of your deanery of the contents of this letter at your earliest convenience; and letting me know hereafter in how many parishes, and to what extent, the day was observed.

I am, reverend and dear Sir, most truly yours,
Cuddesdon, Sept. 17. S. OXON.

In the deanery of Southwark, Wednesday, the day appointed by the Bishop of Winchester as a day of humiliation for that district, was kept very generally and very strictly—"even less business was transacted in the smaller shops than is usually done on Sundays. The streets were deserted, the public-houses closed, and the congregations in the various churches bore testimony by their numbers to the deep interest excited." In the parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, the invitation of the rector and churchwardens to observe the day, on Friday, as one of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, was heartily responded to. The churches and chapels were opened in the morning; and in the evening Sadler's Wells Theatre was closed. The parish of Aldgate also observed the day with similar strictness.

Friday was chosen by the Wesleyan body throughout the kingdom, for humiliation and prayer; the various chapels of that body in London were thronged, morning and evening. The Scotch Church also selected Friday as a suitable occasion to implore God to mitigate and remove the present epidemic.

DISTRESS OCCASIONED BY CHOLERA.—At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis and for Improving the Condition of the Poor by means of Parochial and District Visiting, under the superintendence and direction of the Bishop and clergy, on Wednesday, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair, it was resolved to issue the following appeal:—

The fearful visitation of sickness and death with which it has pleased God to afflict the inhabitants of the metropolis, appears to the committee of this association to present a special ground of appeal to the public for renewed and increased contributions to its funds, now so reduced as to be inadequate to meet the ordinary demands upon them. The committee would respectfully but earnestly remind those who by the Divine goodness have been exempt from the pestilence which has swept off so many thousands of their poorer brethren, that their thankfulness cannot be better evinced than by contributing liberally to the mitigation of those evils which have followed in the train of disease and death. Those poor persons who are recovering from the disorder are in urgent need of nourishment and clothing; while those who have fallen victims to it have left, in numerous instances, widows and orphans bereft of all their worldly means of support. The committee will endeavour still to act up to the pledge which they originally gave, and to be faithful almoners of the bounty of a Christian public, dispensing the funds entrusted to them to those who are most deserving of assistance, through the medium of the parochial clergy and the district visiting societies of the metropolis. That those societies have not been wanting in their duty at the present crisis has been proved to the committee by a variety of interesting evidence. In one parish visited by the cholera the number of visits followed by the administration of relief has been more than doubled during the last fortnight. The committee entertain a confident hope that many pious and charitable laymen will be ready to answer the call which is made upon them by the urgency of the present crisis; and to assist the clergy by their personal co operation, as well as by pecuniary contributions in the charitable work of visiting and relieving distress.

Among the subscriptions already received are £100 from the Earl of Carlisle, being part of a sum sent to him anonymously; Miss Burdett Coutts, £100; and the Bishop of London, £50.

COLLECTION FOR SUFFERERS BY THE CHOLERA.—The collections in the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, on Sunday, after the solemn services of the day, amounted to nearly £100, which Dr. Cumming announced was to be divided among the medical practitioners in the congregation for distribution at their discretion among families known to them who have suffered by the epidemic.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION. — The Board of Health published in the *Gazette*, of yesterday week, a long notification on the measures for the prevention and relief of cholera. It recapitulates the returns of its subordinate officers; showing that where preventive measures have been duly carried out, the greatest success has been attained in checking the progress and mortality of the disease. It repeats, with considerable force, the arguments against resistance to such measures, founded on mistaken notions of economy; and specially points to the mischievous influence of bad and insufficient supplies of water.

MICROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION OF THE CHOLERA.—Mr. Brittan, lecturer on anatomy and physiology at the Bristol Medical School, in a series of investigations, undertaken in conjunction with Mr. J. G. Swayne, has observed the constant occurrence of certain peculiar bodies, hitherto undescribed, as characteristic constituents of cholera evacuations; and by a further series of experiments he has succeeded in demonstrating the important discovery of similar bodies in the atmosphere of districts infested with cholera. The results of his observations have been submitted to the judgment of the most eminent microscopical pathologists of the metropolis, as well as of those gentlemen who have acquired great repute for their researches on cholera, and they, considering them of novel and most important character, have urged Mr. Brittan to give them immediate publicity.—*Medical Gazette.*—The *Morning Chronicle* adds a point of information:—"Dr. Brittan, with the desire of keeping his facts clear of all theory, gives no opinion at present as to the nature or operation of these bodies; but we have reason to know that those who are most competent to form an opinion, declare them as unequivocally of fungoid character."

ARBROATH.—EXTRAORDINARY PANIC.—Ever since the commencement of last week, the fishing village of Auchmithie has been the theatre of dismay, horror, and consternation, on account of the breaking out of cholera in that village to an alarming extent. Women appear like maniacs, rending their clothes and tearing their hair, while the men, under some strange hallucination, conceive that by their imbibing alcoholic liquids, *ad libitum*, they are keeping off the dread disease. In consequence of which numbers are to be seen reeling home in a state of beastly intoxication, amidst the howlings of the bereaved. So firmly do they believe that the doctors are poisoning them that they refuse all medicine; even the joiners that proceeded from town to make coffins for the dead, are looked upon with suspicion; indeed, physical force has been had recourse to by the faculty in order to administer to their relief. The school-house has been turned into an hospital, and the church into a dead-house. A house of refuge has been appointed, but it is with great difficulty that Mr. Kydd, inspector for St. Vigeans, can get them persuaded to leave their wretched domiciles in order to their being cleansed and fumigated. Some sage minds conceived the idea of shooting away the cholera, which we could scarcely believe, but our doubts were soon removed, as we found their carrier on his way to the dockyard for a large gun, the first shot from which nearly emptied the window sashes of their brittle contents. The cases of cholera up to this date are 30; deaths, 17; recovered, 9; under treatment, 4; simple diarrhœa, 53. Not a little alarm was created in town by false rumours getting afloat as to the number of cases amongst us, but we are glad to say that these are very few. A special general meeting of the Board of Health was held on Monday week, but from the deliberations of that body the press, and of course the public, are strictly excluded. Auchmithie is a fishing village perched on the summit of the cliffs, about three miles to the eastward of Arbroath, and contains a population of about 300 souls. They are extremely ignorant, and much given to superstition. The village is the Musselcraig of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary," and much resorted to by tourists.—*Scotsman.*

MR. HUDSON'S PROFITS.—The following items have been culled out of the five reports already published on the York and Berwick and York and North Midland Railways, of Mr. Hudson's profits. They are not pretended to comprise the whole. The amount, it will be seen, is the trifling sum of £593,695, of which £168,787 has already been repaid. If such be the opportunities of gain, can we wonder at the desire and anxiety evinced to get into directions? There is not here included the £90,000 received from the Bank of England, nor the original Newcastle and the Scarborough surplus shares given him, together about £70,000. Money belonging to the railways in Mr. Hudson's possession, and returned by him:—

	£	s.	d.
Great North of England purchase account	11,292	10	0
Returned on East and West Riding shares	16,000	0	0
Money belonging to landowners	26,000	0	0
Contractors	42,479	13	7
North British money	62,267	14	3
Iron rails	9,000	0	0
Money returned and paid by him	167,039	17	10
Interest on two bonds, Bank of England	1,747	4	5
Total repaid	168,787	2	3
To pay:—			
Sunderland Docks	41,000	0	0
Due on 2,075 East and West Riding Shares, say	15,000	0	0
Profit on Berwick shares	145,704	0	0
Ditto Extension	4,000	0	0
Brandling Junction	42,000	0	0
Iron rails	55,000	0	0
East and West Riding shares	60,000	0	0
Difference in Iron	2,203	12	11
Hull and Selby Purchase shares, for which he has given his bill	42,000	0	0
Difference to return for his land at Londesborough	18,090	0	0
	£593,694	15	2

We may here observe that the arbitration on the sum Mr. Hudson ought to receive for the damage done by the two railways passing through his Londesborough estate has been concluded, and £18,000 or £20,000 awarded as the full amount he was entitled to. He had received £38,000, and will therefore have to return £18,000 to £20,000 overpaid to him. Legal proceedings, we hear, have already been commenced against him for the recovery of large sums he has made out of or by the railways.—*Herapath's Journal.*

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Between eighty and ninety Guardians of the city of London Union appeared at the Mansion-house Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen Pirie and Hooper, to answer summonses issued against them with unlawfully and wilfully violating certain directions and regulations issued by the Board on the 5th of September, in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided [the Nuisances Removal and Epidemic Diseases Prevention Act]; orders which in effect required that "nine additional legally qualified medical officers," or advanced medical students, should be appointed for house-to-house visitation; that hospital accommodation should be provided; that a house or houses of refuge be prepared; that depots of medicine be opened; and that handbills and notices be issued giving full directions in case of seizure by cholera.

Mr. Bodkin, in support of the summons, recounted the steps taken by the Board of Health and the Guardians; the non-meeting of the latter till the 10th to consider the order, and their ultimate refusal to comply with it, on the ground that they had already fully met the necessities of the case—no part of the city of London being properly an "affected locality," and the only cases of cholera in it having been scattered, unconnected, and chiefly among the middle class of citizens. Mr. Bodkin extremely regretted to press an application against so respectable a body; but they were setting their judgment against that of a qualified body to whom the Legislature had given despotic powers in the matter. Obedience was their duty, and it was a pressing necessity that obedience should be enforced.

Mr. Clarkson, for the Guardians, contended that the matter was one of pure principle and law. The act was, he contended, completely inoperative, and the order invalid. Moreover, the Gurdians felt they had anticipated all the important regulations called for by the Board.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Clarkson argued a long time upon the construction of the act, which, it was admitted, was very inartificially drawn up; and the bench expressed a most earnest wish that the counsel on both sides would come to an accommodation.

The Lord Mayor said, he had no doubt whatever that the city of London was in a very good state of health. He regretted that blame was cast upon the Guardians of the city of London; and he had observed to his friend the Chairman that they did not deserve condemnation, for they were the first who had adopted the house-to-house visitation.

The Recorder again and again most strenuously recommended an accommodation. He did not like anything resembling a collision between such parties; and he believed by adjourning the case some satisfactory understanding might be arrived at.

Mr. Clarkson said, the Lord Mayor might rely upon it that the moment a legal order was served upon the Guardians they would be ready to act in obedience to it.

Mr. Bodkin intimated, that if the Lord Mayor, with a view to the common good, wished to adjourn the case, he would by no means oppose an adjournment.

Mr. Clarkson would not ask for an adjournment under any circumstances.

The arguments were again renewed. At last, the Recorder advised the Lord Mayor to take a little time to consider his judgment. He entertained no doubt that the Board of Health possessed, under the 10th clause, the very strongest powers, and, of course, could enforce the observance of their regulations. The Lord Mayor said he should take the advice of his assessor, and postpone his decision; and he hoped, when he should give it, it would prove to be satisfactory to his fellow-citizens, as he knew it would be to his own conscience and his sense of duty to the community.

The case was then adjourned.

The Board of Guardians of St. Pancras parish, on Tuesday, took into consideration an order received from the Board of Health relative to the appointment of medical men for a house-to-house visitation. Mr. Liddle attended for the Board of Health, and supported their views by a statement of facts. The proposition to organize the inspection was treated with ridicule by several speakers; and when Mr. Dykes moved that it be acted on, no seconder appeared for some time: the Chairman was about to declare that the resolution fell to the ground, when Mr. Billett came into the room and seconded it, "amidst laughter." When the question was put, only one hand was held up for the resolution; and an amendment to pass to the next order of the day was carried by a "large majority." Mr. Liddle expressed his deep regret that the directors of the poor of that large parish should have come to a resolution so diametrically opposed to all that practical experience had proved good and useful. After some further discussion, it was resolved that the clerk should acknowledge the receipt of the order of the Board of Health, and explain the reasons why the Board did not comply with their recommendations.

Meetings have been held in other parishes to consider similar communications from the Board of Health.

A public vestry meeting of the united parishes of St. Stephen's Walbrook and St. Benet Sherehog was held on Wednesday, to consider communications made by the Bishop of London and the General Board of Health relative to closing the churchyards and vaults of the parishes against future interments. Mr. Flight, senior Churchwarden of St. Stephen's, took the chair; and called attention to a resolution of the Vestry to suspend interments till the Bishop of London's sanction could be obtained for a permanent discontinuance. Mr. Whistler, senior Churchwarden of St. Benet's, informed the meeting, that the Reverend Mr. Brandram reported the condition of the churchyard to be such that he could scarcely perform the burial service. Mr. Whistler read the Bishop of London's letter: the Bishop was quite ready to sanction the discontinuance of burials in the churchyards of the parishes, upon being satisfied that provision had been made for the interment of the poor inhabitants without increase of expense to their families; and he threw out the hint, that "an arrangement has been made in the case of two or three London parishes where the burial-grounds have been closed." Mr. Churchwarden Rock responded to the suggestion in behalf of the poor: "he was quite certain that there was not a man in either of the parishes who would not readily come forward and do his duty in that respect." He moved, and it was unanimously voted, that the churchwardens be empowered to make such arrangements with any cemetery company relative to the burials of the poor, and to all other burials, as they should deem fit. It was also resolved that the churchyards and the vaults—"'faculty' or not"—should be closed; Mr. Churchwarden Whistler stating that he had lately been obliged to discontinue his regular attendance at St. Anne's Church by the offensive odours emanating from the vaults under it.

At the meeting of the parishioners of the united parishes of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, St. Christopher's-le-Stocks, and St. Bartholomew's Exchange, held in the Vestry-room of St. Margaret's, Archdeacon Hollingworth presided, and declared he was ready to make any sacrifice in putting a stop to a nuisance supposed to be detrimental to public health. So far as regarded their burial-ground, however, he did not see that it could prove a nuisance, as the burials in it did not average three per annum. And as for those in the vaults, they did not average half-a-dozen in ten years. It was agreed to close the burial-ground for a period of twelve months. It was also resolved, that a committee of five persons from the three parishes be chosen, to make arrangements for the purchase of a piece of ground in some of the metropolitan cemeteries, to be exclusively devoted to the use of their united parishes.

The parishioners of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, were less compliant. Mr. Churchwarden Wilson presided, and read the letter from the General Board of Health: it stated that Dr. Gavin Milroy had reported the Lock burial-ground to be in a condition dangerous to the health of persons living in its neighbourhood, and had ordered the discontinuance of burials in it. The chairman said, he questioned the power of the Board to enforce its order; but he really thought the ground ought to have been closed long ago, and therefore advised that they should obey the order. Mr. Palmer thought the order injudicious, but he would move its adoption. Mr. Archer thought the General Board was acting partially on the exaggerated representations of the cemetery proprietors, but he seconded the motion. The Chairman stated the number of burials from September, 1848, to last August: in September, 1848, the burials were 12; in the three following months, 23, 28, and 25; in July last they were 65, and in August 141; total for the whole period, 437—about half of them children. Mr. Boxer remarked, that one acre could properly receive 136 bodies annually; yet here one-third of an acre received 437. Several persons spoke against obeying the order; asking, where were the poor to take their dead? or what was the parish to do if called on to bury for them? The question of obeying the order was nevertheless carried in the affirmative.

NEWARK.—THE LATE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.—A meeting took place last Wednesday evening in the new Corn Exchange, in connexion with the Peace question. The room was well filled. The delegates from this town who lately visited Paris—Messrs. Grundy and Robinson—gave an interesting account of their mission, and of the politeness and attention paid them by their French friends. The ministers of the Wesleyan Connexion, Messrs. Stevenson and Randerson, lent most efficient aid to the cause by their excellent addresses; other friends addressed the meeting in the course of the evening. At the close, the National Anthem was sung as published by the Peace Society. The proceedings of the evening have much encouraged the members of the committee here to devote themselves with renewed energy to the cause of universal peace.—*From a Correspondent.*

EMIGRATION.—A paper was read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Birmingham this week, which shows that emigration is now going on at such a rate as to absorb all the increase of population. The population of the United Kingdom increased from 1831 to 1841 at the rate of about 350,000 a-year. From 1821 to 1831, the emigration was only 291,070; from 1831 to 1841 it was 738,582; in the seven years from 1842 to 1848 inclusive, it has been 985,953, of which by far the largest part is in the last three years; and during the first half of 1849 the number of emigrants was 196,973. If we take into account the deaths from famine in Ireland, we may conclude that within the last three years there must have been an actual decrease in the population of the United Kingdom. This is a new fact in our history, and will require to be carefully noted by statesmen and statisticians. It will be an important and interesting inquiry, whether the capital taken away by the emigrants makes the country poorer in proportion to the number of its inhabitants or otherwise.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

Manning and his wife were re-examined at the Southwark Police Court on Wednesday. The evidence was only formal—chiefly the Edinburgh evidence given against Mrs. Manning before her husband's arrest, now repeated against the husband. The reports say:—"As soon as Mrs. Manning saw that Superintendent Moxey, of the Edinburgh Police force, was present, she expressed a wish to speak to him; but was told it could not be permitted without the magistrate's order. When he stated that at first she denied having scrip in her possession, she shook her head, as if in contradiction. Manning appeared greatly interested in this part of the proceedings, and especially when Superintendent Moxey stated that his wife had assigned as the reason why she had left him his cruel treatment of her. On hearing this evidence, his face betrayed strong traces of emotion." They give some particulars of the altered demeanour of the prisoners:—"Manning has all along betrayed signs of alarm, but on Wednesday these were more than ever observable. His face was pale and bloodless when he entered, and filled with an expression of mental suffering which he strove in vain to conceal. The steady gaze of the crowd, as he entered the court, seemed to overpower him; and he hurried towards his seat in the dock with a quick and startled step, as if hoping to escape observation there. His wife, on the other hand, came forward more composedly, wearing her veil down so as to conceal her features; yet she also begins to show upon her features the alarm which it is impossible for her not to feel. Even under her veil the sickly hue of her countenance could be detected; her former air of confidence seemed in a great degree to have left her. At intervals she cleared her throat in a peculiar manner, as persons may often be observed to do who are struggling to overcome some strong emotion." At the end of the proceedings, Mr. Binns applied on behalf of Manning for a further portion of the money found on Mrs. Manning at the time of her arrest. The money already received was altogether inadequate for the purpose of his client's defence; it was the prisoner's wish to employ the best counsel the bar of the country afforded; and a gentleman had already been consulted, the amount of whose retaining fee he should be happy to mention. Mr. Secker—"Oh, no; quite unnecessary." Mr. Binns—"The whole money found on Mrs. Manning belonged to Mr. Manning; he would be quite ready to divide shilling for shilling with her the sum granted by the Court." Mr. Solomon concurred in the demand, and was ready to divide equally. Mr. Secker said he had already gone as far as he could in ordering the refunding of property the title to which was at least questionable. Application might still be made to higher authority.

The next session of the Central Criminal Court, at which the prisoners will be tried for the Bermondsey murder, will commence on Monday, the 22nd of October. The presiding judges will be the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, and, in all probability, therefore, the trial will take place before the first-mentioned judge. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry have been retained to defend Mrs. Manning; and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins and Mr. Charnock, it is said, are, or will be, engaged on behalf of the male prisoner. A retainer on behalf of Mrs. Manning was sent to Mr. Clarkson, but that gentleman had already been retained for the prosecution by the Treasury Solicitor. The counsel for the prosecution will be Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Clerk. It is not known, as yet, whether the Attorney-General will lead the case for the Crown.

SUPPOSED THIRD ACCOMPLICE.—Since the last examination of Manning and his wife at the Southwark Police Court for the murder of Patrick O'Connor, a circumstance has come to light which is likely to throw guilt upon a third person. Yates and Burton have been untiring in their exertions to trace out the truth, and on Friday they ascertained that O'Connor was seen by a woman who keeps a tobacconist's and news-shop, at twenty minutes before six o'clock, in company with Mrs. Manning, on the evening of the murder. They passed her shop arm-in-arm, and proceeded towards London-bridge, followed about twelve yards in the rear by Manning and another man, whom she has minutely described and identified. It is therefore supposed, from other information, the three men, including O'Connor, entered a public-house, while Mrs. Manning hurried to his lodgings to ascertain whether the deceased's property was safe. In the meantime, Manning and the other man contrived to get O'Connor to his house, where they were shortly afterwards rejoined by Mrs. Manning, and the murder committed. Other circumstances of importance inculpating a third person are known, and there is no doubt that the suspected person will be in custody prior to the next examination.

At an entertainment given to James VI. in his progress to London, it was proposed to his Majesty to eat some goose in the Cheshire fashion, namely, with boiled groats; and being asked how he liked it, he said he should have liked it much better if they had given the oats to the poor animal before they had killed it.

"I cannot imagine," said an alderman, "why my whiskers turn grey so much sooner than the hair on my head." "Because," observed a wag, "you have worked so much harder with your jaws than your brains."

It may not be uninteresting to know that Garibaldi, the leader of the insurrectionists of Rome, once kept a public-house on Sixth-street, between Plum and Western-row, in this city.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

UNITED STATES.

THE FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT—THE CUBAN EXPEDITION —EXTERMINATION OF THE "INDIANS" OF FLORIDA —SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARY—THE CHOLERA.

(*From our Correspondent*).

New York, August 27th, 1849.

Free-soilism is still the most important political and moral question before the people of this country. Since Congress adjourned, there has not been quite so much public excitement about the matter, but nevertheless the contending parties are as much alive as ever, and contesting every inch of ground.

The two sections of the Democratic party (viz, the Hunker, or *sham* Democrats, and the Barnburner, or Liberty Free-soil Democrats), have recently held conventions at Rome, in this state, to see if they could unite on some platform agreeable to both parties, so that they could unitedly vote for the same candidates at the Fall elections, that the party might be able to oust the Whigs, who now hold the reins of power in the government of the State. But the result of the gathering at Rome was, that the sham Democrats wanted the Free-soilers to give up their main point of difference; viz., the question of Free-soil. This I am glad to say they would not do; they have nobly held on to their principles under every conceivable temptation to give them the go-by. John Van Buren declared, at the close of the Convention, "That an impassable gulf now separates the two divisions of the Democratic party." The Free-soilers intend to hold a convention at Utica, on the 12th of September next, to decide on their plans of action, and nominate a ticket for the Fall State elections. They are confident of ultimate success, whilst the *shams* are chop-fallen and "whistling to keep their courage up."

A new pro-slavery infamy, it is feared, is about to be perpetrated in regard to the Spanish Island of Cuba. It seems that, for some time past, a secret armed organization has been organizing in New Orleans; agents are visiting the large cities of the Union to enlist men. It is said half a million of dollars are deposited in one of the New Orleans banks for the purposes of the expedition; that the men are promised one thousand dollars each for the campaign; they are bound to entire secrecy, to perform whatever military duty may be required of them; they have secret signs, &c. The destination of the expedition is not to be made known to the men until they are at sea in a certain latitude and longitude. Over two thousand men are already enlisted; large quantities of arms have been already procured and deposited without the United States jurisdiction. Very many of the officers and men engaged in the late unjust war with Mexico have joined the expedition. So formidable is the matter, that the President has issued his proclamation warning the citizens of the unlawfulness of their proceedings, and intimating that they will have to suffer all the consequences of their unlawful acts. It is also asserted, on good authority, that a majority of the white and creole inhabitants of Cuba wish to be united to the United States; that they are the chief encouragers of the movement here; that they are also well supplied with arms, and only await the descent of the armed force from this country to take up arms and drive out the Spanish Government and proclaim a republic, which is finally to be annexed to this Union—*à la* Texas. Some say the expedition is not destined for Cuba, but for a part of Mexico called the Sierra Madre; but the general belief is, that Cuba is the object.

Thus another Texas infamy is about to be perpetrated to strengthen the declining power of the slaveocracy in Congress and the Union, or perhaps with the view of ultimately dissolving their political relation to the free states, for the diabolical purpose of perpetuating slavery. But vain will be these expiring efforts of the defeated slaveocracy; slavery is doomed—nothing can save it. It is only a question of time, and that not a long time either. Some of the slave states—as Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, &c.—are sick of the evil, and wish to get rid of it, so that it is vain to seek to perpetuate it, when many of its hitherto supporters are sick of it, and trying to get rid of it.

The slaveholders of the South are trying to get up a quarrel between the authorities of Cuba and the United States, about a Cuban named Rey, who, it is said, as gaoler, allowed a political prisoner at Havanna to escape, the gaoler at the same time flying himself to New Orleans, where he was kidnapped and taken back to Cuba, where he is now a prisoner. The Cuban Consul at New Orleans has been the chief instrument in the kidnapping; he has undergone a judicial investigation, and the result is, he is bound over in the sum of 5,000 dollars to take his trial for this offence against the laws of the United States.

Another disgraceful business now going on here is the "Indian war" in the swamps of Florida. In former years, through the influence of those human butchers by profession, the military, and military contractors, &c., the Union was involved in a disgraceful blood-hound war of extermination against the Indians of Florida, which cost the country, from first to last, some five millions of dollars. And now another wasteful and inhuman exterminating war is to be waged against the much injured and abused Indian, who, I presume, under some new outrage upon his rights, has committed some new excesses by way of revenge. The Government have ordered troops and warlike supplies to the scene of action: *perhaps* blood-hounds form part of these supplies. It is stated that there are not over 250 Indians in all Florida—some estimate them at 1000. If the Indians were treated more like men, and less like wild beasts of the forest or prairies, they would not be such bad neighbours as they are. By the way, I see the British or the Canadian Government are perpetrating a grievous wrong on the Indians inhabiting the mineral region on Lake Superior, in unjustly selling their lands to the Mining Companies without their sanction. They threaten war to the knife, and can anything else be expected? When the mind's eye wanders over the earth, how painful the view! Injustice, oppression, and wrong, seem to reign triumphant! In view of such doings there is but one source of comfort, and that is—that "the good time coming" of the triumph of Christianity, is hastening on. Be it the aim of all lovers of religion and liberty to help it on!

A great public demonstration to sympathize with the struggling Hungarians, is to be held to-morrow afternoon in the Park of this city. An immense assemblage is expected, for the sympathy in favour of the Hungarians is very great on this side the Atlantic. Three stands are to be erected—one for those who speak the English language, another for those speaking French and Italian, and the third for those speaking German, Polish, and Hungarian. Noted politicians and merchants are to take the lead in the demonstration. At a preliminary meeting of the French residents in this city, held on Saturday last, several addresses were delivered on the state of Europe. A reference to the Italian question produced rapturous applause in favour of the Italian Republic, and groans of condemnation against Louis Napoleon and his treacherous ministry.

The cholera has raged very bad in this city and other parts of the Union. It is now on the decline, the deaths for the past week of cholera being 233, or 156 less than the week previous. The number of deaths by cholera in this city alone cannot be less than 4000. The City Inspector's last report shows some 3,600 deaths: the returns are supposed to be below the truth, very many deaths not being reported.

The weather is delightful: numerous thunder-showers have purified the air. Business is now brisk. Prices of all kinds of cotton goods higher than in the spring. Woollens about the same as in the spring. A good fall trade is expected.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was recently held in Philadelphia in favour of the Hungarians; resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of Ferdinand of Austria as a tyrant and an enemy to the interests of mankind, approving of the proceedings of the Hungarians, recommending pecuniary aid to the Hungarians, condemnatory of the butcher Haynau, and the conduct of Austria to the Italian States. An address to the people of Pennsylvania was issued, calling upon them for aid and sympathy, and to urge upon the Government of this country the acknowledgment of her independence. It is said, the Government are prepared to recognise Hungary as a free and independent nation.

The Land Reform movement still progresses. The State of Maine has just passed a Home Exemption Bill, which exempts real estate to the value of 500 dollars, or if not the owner of 500 dollars in real estate, 500 dollars of personal property.

The *Boston Journal* states that during the months of March, April, and May last, 3,584,000 lbs. of codfish and halibut were brought to that port; 173 vessels, and 825 men, were employed in catching the same.

Sailors on the Pacific coast are getting enormous wages—viz., for common sailors, 100 dollars to 150 dollars per month; officers, 200 dollars to 400 dollars per month; and masters in proportion. Offers have been made in California for seamen to go to the United States for 1,000 dollars the run! the offer was refused!!

The expenses of travelling are low in this country as compared with Britain, and every year is decreasing the expense. In 1837, the fare from Chicago to Troy was 74½ dollars; the present fare by railroad and steamboat is only 17 dollars. W. G.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—At a meeting of the Works Committee of the Goulston-square Model Establishment, on the 6th inst., returns were read, from which it appears that from the 26th of July, 1847, to the 31st of December, 1848, the number of bathers was 81,694, and the receipts £914, 19s. 1d.; and that thence to the 1st inst., the number of bathers was 82,219, and the receipts £1,058 1s. 7d. During the latter period the number of baths to men was 77,831; to women, 3,187; to children (sometimes four together), 1,201; and the weekly average was—to men, 2,223; women, 91; children, 35; weekly receipts, £30 5s. 4d. That even these encouraging returns were limited by the accommodation appears from another return, showing, that since all the baths have been brought into use there was an increase of 36,679 bathers during the three last months over those during the same months of last year. In the washing department, since the 30th of April last, the number of washers to the 1st inst. was, 3,013; and the number of driers the same; the number of hours' washing and drying being 10,005—average, 3 hours 20 minutes to each washer and drier. No ironing appears to have been done.—*The Builder.*

LAW, POLICE, AND ASSIZE.

RESULT OF RAILWAY SPECULATION.—At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, William Isaac Fitch pleaded guilty to embezzling money the property of his employers, Messrs. Morgan and Co., wholesale stationers, in Farringdon-street. He had been in their employment for twenty years, and had hitherto held a high character. From the statement of his counsel, it would seem that he had been led into dishonesty by railway speculations. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

TRANSPORTATION FOR BIGAMY.—James Scotchmoore, hairdresser, "an ugly, impudent-looking fellow," who grinned and jeered while the evidence against him was given, was tried successively on two indictments for bigamy. It was proved that he had now three wives living; he had maltreated them all, and squandered the money of the second and third. In his defence, Scotchmoore pretended that his wives were drunkards, had spent their money themselves, and had left him for other men. He was found guilty in both cases. The Common Sergeant, in passing sentence, remarked that lenient punishments for bigamy of late years seemed to have increased the number of offenders: in this case the sentence was transportation for seven years on each indictment.

THE ENFIELD MURDER.—On Thursday, Caroline Cock, the young woman charged with the murder of her husband, in his master's house at Enfield, was put on her trial. The circumstances of the case, and the woman's jealousy, have been already noticed. There was no direct evidence that she stabbed her husband: he *might* have killed himself. The couple had appeared on tolerably good terms just before. The woman exhibited little feeling subsequently. A minute before he expired, some one said to Cock, "John, here is your wife;" he faintly replied, "What does she want?" The counsel for the defence enlarged on this: if the woman had killed her husband, would he not have made some exclamation about it? The prisoner had been forbidden the house by the master of it, but went in defiance of this; might not the fear of losing his situation, and his knowledge of the excessive jealousy of his wife, have driven him to suicide? The testimony left the whole matter very uncertain; and the jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt: they consulted for half an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The young woman was at once set at liberty.

THE "LITERARY GAZETTE."—Mr. William Jerdan was brought before the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday last. The bankrupt was a newspaper proprietor, and this was the examination meeting. The balance-sheet has the following items:—Dr. To unsecured creditors, £5,790, to creditors holding cash, £5,378. Cr. By debtors, £352. The deficiency consists chiefly of trade expenses, £2,577; household expenses, from July 1847, to July 1849, £1,184; deficiency on the 2nd of July, 1847, £6,014. The property held by the secured creditors is valued at £3,060, and consists of an interest in the *Literary Gazette*, valued at £2,000, and a policy of insurance, at £1,060. Among the unsecured creditors are Ainsworth, Mr. W. H., £50; the Lord Chief Baron, £300; Dickenson and Co., stationers, Old Bailey, £181; Longman and Co., publishers, £266; the Union Bank of London, £197; Saville and Edwards, printers, Chandos-street, £119; Stephenson, stationer, Parliament-street, £200; Silverlock, Henry, printer, £470; Warneford, Rev. Dr., £500. Among the creditors holding security are Mr. W. Strachan, banker, £1,000; the executors of Mr. Adam, of Aberdeen, £732. The profit of the *Literary Gazette*, during the last two years next preceding the fiat, are computed at £3,167, less the trade expenses of £2,577. Mr. Plews stated that there was a sum of £7,000 of unsecured debts, and assets *nil*. The examination to stand adjourned for two months.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—Nelson Webster bought a third-class ticket at Hudderafield station, for sevenpence, to proceed to Marsden. On the arrival of the train from Leeds, however, all the third-class covered carriages were full of passengers, and he then got into a second-class one, but was ordered out by one of the porters. There were two third-class open carriages attached to the train, but he refused to enter either of them, and the train proceeded and left him. He then hired a cab and proceeded to Marsden, for which he paid 13s. 6d.; and on his return the day following he went to the station and demanded the 13s. 6d., which was refused to be paid him. He therefore entered the London and North-Western Company into the county court for the amount; and the case was to have been heard on the 13th inst.; when the company sent a porter, who paid the 13s. 6d. and costs, amounting to 14s. 7d., and thus prevented the case from being heard, and a decision made against them. —*Leeds Times.*

Mr. F. Douglass quotes the following from an American paper:—"Mr. Duncan, who has a plantation on the Mississippi river, has lost ninety-one negroes by cholera. His other cattle were in usual health."

A private letter from Italy states, that proceedings were about to be instituted, at Florence, against the printer who had printed an edition of the Italian Bible for Captain Pakenham.

A Cambridge tutor, asking an Irish "freshman" if he was his father's eldest son, young pat replied, "At present I am."

It is said that out of 16,218 subscribers to, and frequenters of the public baths at Paris, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, only two have fallen victims to cholera.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

PROPOSED PALACE FOR THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—The *Weekly Chronicle* states that Mr. William Deane Butler, the eminent architect of Stephen's-green, Dublin, is engaged in the preparation of plans and drawings for the proposed building a marine residence for the Queen on the Irish coast, at or near Killiney, about seven miles from the metropolis, and within a mile and a half of the harbour of Kingstown.

It is arranged that her Majesty, with the Royal Family and the Court, will set out from Balmoral this day, stopping at night at Perth. To-morrow the Royal party will proceed by the railway, taking the eastern line, and sleeping at Derby the same night. The third day (Friday) will be spent in the journey to Osborne-house, where her Majesty is expected to arrive on Friday evening. Sir George Grey will be in attendance on the Queen in her Majesty's journey to the south.

Mr. Commissioner Evans is likely to be appointed Chief-Commissioner under the New Bankrupt Act, which comes into operation the second week of next month.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

THE FREE-TRADE CLUB was dissolved, by the vote of a meeting of its members, on Saturday last, and a new club, to be known as the *National* Reform Club, is to be formed forthwith, and will occupy the premises in St. James's-square, hitherto enjoyed by the free-traders.—*Daily News.*

MR. MACAULAY has returned to London, after a delightful tour through some of the eastern and southern districts of Ireland, whither he went about five weeks since, to procure information necessary for the completion of the forthcoming volume of his history.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—The proceedings of the Royal party for the past few days have been of the same retired and unostentatious character as that by which alone they have hitherto been distinguished. A certain similarity necessarily attaches to each day's doings. Prince Albert has been very assiduous in the pursuit of his favourite pastime. Her Majesty very often accompanies him to the forest, mounted on a beautiful Highland pony; and when this is not the case, she invariably attends him to the margin. A beautiful piebald pony has been procured for the Prince of Wales, on which his Royal Highness rides out daily.

LORD BROUGHAM.—The noble and learned lord completed his seventy-first year on Wednesday last, on which occasion a large party assembled at Brougham Hall.

We are authorized to state that the reports which have been circulated that the "Hecate" had been ordered at short notice to the Cape of Good Hope are entirely unfounded. No vessel has been ordered specially for that destination.—*Times.*

THE LONDON WATER.—The hardness of water is owing to the presence of earthy and alkaline salts. A great portion of the water used in London labours under this grave defect. The consequences are, great waste and enhanced cost in washing and culinary processes, and a long catalogue of bodily sufferings entailed on the drinkers of the impure beverage. To illustrate by contrast the pernicious effects of repeated calcareous drenches, we need only point to the restorative qualities of the Malvern waters. Long before Priessnitz and hydropathy were heard of, those celebrated springs were resorted to for their curative powers, especially in diseases of the digestive organs, the kidneys, &c., such as the hard water of London tends to produce. Now the Malvern waters are not of the mineral class; they cure, not by means of any medicinal ingredients contained in them, but simply by virtue of their own exceeding purity. Their specific gravity is only 1.002, showing them to be all but devoid of foreign admixture. There lies beneath London, quite accessible and ready to overflow for our use, an inexhaustible lake of water as pure as that of Malvern; but we are forbidden to touch it. The sick Londoner, craving for Nature's pure cordial draught, must gulp down his lime-drugged potion, in reverence for the monopoly of the Water Companies.—*Spectator.*

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SURREY.—The nomination of the candidates for the representation of the Western Division of Surrey took place on Saturday, at Guildford. Mr. Evelyn, of Wootton Park, was proposed by Colonel Sumner, and the nomination was seconded by A. K. Barclay, Esq., M.P. Mr. Edgell was proposed by Henry Gosse, Esq., seconded by H. L. Long, Esq. Mr. Drummond, M.P., then addressed his constituents, and implored them, for their own interests, not to return him a colleague who would vote in direct opposition to him. It was, he said, the intention of the manufacturers to ruin the landlords; and he called upon the electors to support Mr. Evelyn, as he saw by one of Mr. Edgell's placards that he was connected with the Economical and Financial League! Mr. Evelyn then addressed the electors, and gave an earnest of his political consistency by avowing that, although he was in favour of the removal of the Jewish disabilities, there were reasons which he considered as justifying him in declining to support such a measure *at the present time.* He professed himself a Conservative, opposed to any hurried movements in the direction of democracy. Mr. Edgell declared himself prepared to vote for a reduction of taxation, for civil and religious liberty in its widest sense, for the ballot, and for an extension of the suffrage. The High Sheriff declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Evelyn, and the poll was fixed for yesterday and to-day.

LITERATURE.

John Howard, and the Prison-World of Europe. From Original and Authentic Documents. By HEPWORTH DIXON. London: Jackson and Walford.

(Continued from our last number.)

THE failing health of Mrs. Howard compelled her husband, shortly after their marriage, to remove from Cardington; and her husband purchased a residence in the New Forest, Hampshire. But their stay was short, and they speedily returned into Bedfordshire, where Howard employed himself, not only in ornamenting his grounds, but in ameliorating the condition of his peasantry. The biographer delightfully describes this part of his hero's history, which exhibited so pleasing an evidence of his philanthropic purposes. He laboured in this good work in conjunction with Whitbread, father of the celebrated politician. Under their conjoint influence, Cardington became a model of a village population, and one of the most orderly localities in the kingdom. To his unspeakable sorrow, Howard lost at this period his beloved wife, who died after giving birth to a son—to that son whose debauched excesses plunged daggers into his father's heart, and whose name was connected with an atrocious, though unfounded, charge of parental cruelty, practised on him by the father who loved him so well:—

"The charge was made (in the *Gentleman's Magazine*) on the strength of one asserted fact, namely, that Howard had once locked up his son for several hours in a solitary place, put the key into his pocket, and gone off to Bedford, leaving him there till he returned at night. . . . Meredith Townsend, one of Howard's most intimate friends, sifted the story to the bottom, and gave the following account of its origin:—'It was Mr. Howard's constant practice to walk out with his child in the garden while the servants were at dinner. In one of these little excursions, with Master Howard in his hand (who was then about three years old), the father being much entertained with the innocent prattle of his son, they went on till they came to the root-house, or hermitage, in a retired part of the garden, with which the young gentleman was familiarly acquainted, and were there for some time, diverting one another. During this, the servant came in great haste to inform his master, that a gentleman on horseback was at the door, and desired to speak with Mr. Howard immediately, upon business of some importance; and, as he wished to be with him as soon as possible, he said to his son, "Jack, be a good boy, and keep quiet, and I shall come very soon to you again;" and so, locking the door, to prevent the child from going out and prowling about the garden by himself, to the hazard of getting into some mischief, he put the key into his pocket, and ran to the person in waiting as fast as he could. The conversation between them lasted much longer than he had expected, and put the thought of the child out of his head. Upon the gentleman's departure, he asked the servant where Jack was, and received for answer, that he supposed him to be in the root-house, where he had been left. And then, instantly recollecting the incident, he flew to set him at liberty, and found him quietly asleep on the matting; and when he waked, could not perceive that his confinement had made any disagreeable impression on his mind.'"

The health of Howard became shattered by his recent loss; and a visit to the continent of Europe was deemed essential to his recovery. Placing his son, therefore, under proper care, so that the work of his education might not be impeded, he departed for Italy, to feast himself, for the last time, upon its works of art and genius, before obeying the high impulses of a mind urged onward by the love of God, and by pity for mankind. As yet, however, the imperative voice had not called him. On his return, he was appointed sheriff of Bedfordshire, and that appointment, accidental as it might seem, was the proximate cause which made him what he was. It brought him into connexion with prisons and their inmates. He visited their cells; he became a witness of distresses which scarcely any language can exaggerate—to which the not guilty were equally exposed with the criminal. The scheme was then that no prisoner could be liberated from confinement until he had paid certain fees to the gaoler. Howard attempted to remedy the evil by the substitution of a regular salary; but he was met by the fool's difficulty—the thing was without precedent. To endeavour, therefore, to gain such a precedent, Howard undertook a visit into neighbouring counties. But he sought in vain. His search was, however, a blessing. It brought him acquainted with the state of prisons in general, and thus he came gradually under the influence of a conviction which moulded his after life. Scarcely had he returned from one tour of inspection before he had become committed to the necessity of another. The subject attracted the attention of the Legislature, and the result of Howard's inquiries was given before a Committee of the House, and the philanthropist received the public thanks of Parliament for his humanity and zeal.

It would be injustice to the subject, did even our space allow it, to attempt an analysis of Howard's subsequent prison labours in England. But the unwearied industry—the unflinching firmness—the ready sacrifice of life and health in the extensive survey—above all, the unearthly and magnificent motives which prompted him in the work, render the history a new book of "Acts of an Apostle." We pass over for the same reason the narrative of Howard's unsuccessful attempt to represent Bedford in Parliament. Politics were not meant to be his vocation. His work was greater. From the prisons of Great Britain he proceeded to visit those of Europe. His boldness even penetrated the gates of Paris, though he could go no further, and escaped almost by miracle. Leaving Paris, he visited the prisons of Belgium, and Holland, and Germany, some of them most favourably contrasting with the dark dungeons of home. The reason mainly was—that the prisoners were employed. He returned to England, and perceived with satisfaction the improvements which his own exertions had originated. But he could not rest; the burning thought possessed him, and we find him after a short interval making a prison tour of Switzerland—bringing back the impression of the superiority of continental houses of confinement over similar places in England. He had now travelled 13,418 miles, and his next effort was to publish the result of his observations. His work on "the State of Prisons" was widely, indeed almost gratuitously, circulated, and produced a profound impression.

We warmly commend to our readers the Eighth Chapter of Mr. Dixon's work, entitled, "Theories of Crime." The reign of George II. began a terrific system of sanguinary edicts. To rob the mail—to destroy deer—to cut down trees—to cut a hop-band in a hop-plantation—to kill sheep or cattle with a view to theft—were capital offences, as was "forgery, smuggling, coining and uttering base coin, shoplifting, stealing from a barge or vessel on the river to the value of 5s., or from a bleaching-ground to the value of 10s.;" and though, in some of these cases, the judge had a discretionary power, executions often took place for the most trifling offences. In the reign of George III. matters were still worse. From 1749—1771, 1,121 persons were capitally convicted, and 678 were actually executed. In 1760, there were only 14 capital convictions. But the number increased annually, till in 1770 there were 91. Much information of a similar kind may be gleaned from this volume.

Howard's precautions against contagion were simple—a vegetable diet, daily baths, early rising, a water beverage, were the chief instrumental means; but trust in God was chief. His system of visitation once begun, the philanthropist intermitted not till death called him to his reward. We must deny ourselves the pleasure of following him through his varied course, until his departure from life at Cherson, in Russia. The incidents of his death-bed are well known.

We unfeignedly thank the author for his interesting production. It is not perfect, and we marked here and there a lapse on which minor criticism might be glad to fasten. There is somewhat, too, of an egotistical and smirking tone now and then apparent, and it is no inconsiderable blemish. But the writer has a varied and manly style—a warm appreciation of the great in beneficence and religion—though the latter subject is treated in a style too much *à la Carlyle* to be altogether to our taste—and an acquaintance with prisons and their abuses, which augurs that his projected work on that subject will be one of important facts and solid principles.

The Fugitive Blacksmith; or, Events in the History of James W. C. Pennington, Pastor of a Presbyterian Church, New York, formerly a Slave in the State of Maryland, United States. London: Charles Gilpin.

OUR uppermost feeling after the perusal of this deeply-interesting, but unpretending volume, was one of regret that the publication of the personal narrative and facts which it contains has been so long delayed. It would have supplied that information which many who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Pennington's singularly appropriate and touching address at the late Peace Congress in Paris must have wished for in vain, and it would have served a higher purpose in presenting to the world one of the most romantic narratives and forcible illustrations of the domestic working of the atrocious system of slavery which have yet been published. No man with a grain of humanity in his composition can rise from its perusal without his sensibilities being stirred up within him, by the simple and unaffected description here given of the terrible physical, moral, and spiritual wrongs endured by the suffering millions of African bondmen in the southern states of America, and without his resolution being strengthened to do his utmost to aid in their liberation. We the more rejoice in its appearance, because it is calculated to show the utter uselessness of any modification of the system, and to concentrate the attention of thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic, at a time when free-soilism is the more popular and prominent phase of the question, upon the principle of slavery itself. This view of the subject is forcibly presented by Mr. Pennington in his preface to the volume:—"The being of slavery," he says, "its soul and body, lives and moves in the chattel principle; the cart-whip starvation, and nakedness, are its inevitable consequences to a greater or a lesser extent, warring with the dispositions of men,

. . . The mildest form of slavery, if there be such a form, looking at the chattel principle as the definition of slavery, is comparatively the worst form. For it not only keeps the slave in the most unpleasant apprehension, like a prisoner in chains awaiting his trial; but it actually, in a great majority of cases, where kind masters do exist, trains him, under the most favourable circumstances the system admits of, and then plunges him into the worst form of which it is capable," when he becomes the property of another by sale or inheritance. Happily, in this country there is not so much need of reiterating this vital principle as on the other side of the Atlantic. Our prejudices and interests have fortunately little to do with the decision of our judgments in the matter. Consequently, Englishmen are, for the most part, in point of sentiment, thorough abolitionists.

The principal portion of the "tract," as Mr. Pennington modestly styles the book, consists of an autobiography of his early life as a slave, and of his escape from bondage, and final settlement in New York as a Presbyterian minister. His adventures and hair-breadth escapes invest the narrative with startling interest, and excite the deepest sympathies of the reader. The volume will form an effective introduction of the writer to the friends of the slave in this country, during the few months he sojourns amongst us to prosecute his benevolent mission. His history is one of the most striking instances which has ever come under our notice of the innate craving for freedom in the human mind, and of the success of a man of resolute will and energy of character in overcoming difficulties, both of a physical and mental nature, which to those of less earnestness of purpose would appear insurmountable.

J. W. C. Pennington was born in Maryland, which enjoys an infamous pre-eminence as one of the slave breeding states of the Union. He is one of a family of eleven children, all born in slavery. His father was the property of one man, his mother of another, but according to usage he followed the condition of the latter. As may be supposed, his early education was completely neglected. At the age of nine he was hired out, at a short distance from home, to a stonemason to learn the trade. When he was eleven years of age he was placed under a slave of his master's, who was an excellent blacksmith, and continued in that business until he was 21. His aptness at his trade procured him the reputation of being a "first-rate blacksmith." The cruel treatment of his father and family by his brutal master, coupled with the dread ever present to his mind of being sold into a worse bondage than that to which he was subject, was the occasion of his determination to fly from the scene of so much crime and misery. This resolution was come to without counsel or advice from any one, but not without deep and anxious reflection. He felt that it was a crisis in his life—"the hour was now come, and the man must act and be free or remain a slave for ever." His knowledge of the country was slight indeed. All the information he possessed was, that the adjoining State of Pennsylvania was free, but he was ignorant where the soil of the free state began and that of the slave state terminated. With such slender means of information, it may be supposed that his escape was little less than miraculous. At two o'clock on the morning of a Sabbath in November, 1828, the young slave stole away from his master's house. A few articles of scanty clothing and a small piece of Indian flour bread were the only provision he could make for the dark and perilous journey before him. "I now found myself," he says, "under cover of the night, a solitary wanderer from home and friends; my only guide was the north star, by this I knew my general course northward, but at what point I should strike Pennsylvania, or when and where I should find a friend, I knew not." At the dawn of morning he found shelter in the midst of an open country, in a corn shock, where he passed the whole day in a squatting position, with nothing but his crust of bread to afford nourishment. At night he sallied forth to pursue his journey, but the cloudiness of the weather deprived him of the guidance of the star of hope. The second day was also passed in ambush, without any other food than a few sour apples, which he found in the road. His failing strength permitted him to make but little progress during the third night. At daybreak he found himself on a turnpike road, sixty-two miles from home. This information was supplied him by the only person he had thus far met—a lad of about twelve years old. He was now on the high road to Philadelphia—a road which, as he learnt from a young man as he passed along, was infested with people, who would inevitably arrest him before he had gone many miles. The warning was neglected, and in a few minutes he found himself confronted by a man, who demanded his passport. The declaration that he was free did not avail. He fled, and was followed; others joined in the pursuit, and he was captured. We will not attempt to describe the subsequent events, which are told in a graphic and simple style. Suffice it to say that after one ineffectual attempt to escape, he was more successful a second time, and at nightfall he found himself alone in a wood, dragging his way through briars and thorns, and wading through marshy ground and ditches, under a dark and cloudy sky. The following description will convey some idea of his critical position during the next two days:—

"The day dawned upon me when I was near a small house and barn, situate close to the road side. The barn was too near the road, and too small to afford secure shelter for the day; but as I cast my eye around by the dim light, I could see no wood, and no larger barn. It seemed to be an open country to a wide extent. The sun was travelling so rapidly from his eastern chamber, that ten or fifteen minutes would spread broad daylight over my track. Whether *my* deed was evil, *you* may judge, but I freely confess that I did *then* prefer darkness rather than light; I therefore took to the mow of the little barn at a great risk, as the events of the day will show. It so happened that the barn was filled with corn-fodder, newly cured and lately gotten in. You are aware that however quietly one may crawl into such a bed he is compelled to make much more noise than if it were a feather-bed; and also considerably more than if it were hay or straw. Besides inflicting upon my own excited imagination the belief that I made noise enough to be heard by the inmates of the house who were likely to be rising at the time, I had the misfortune to attract the notice of a little house-dog, such as we call in that part of the world a "fice," on account of its being not only the smallest species of the canine race, but also, because it is the most saucy, noisy, and teazing of all dogs. This little creature commenced a fierce barking. I had at once great fears that the mischievous little thing would betray me; I fully apprehended that as soon as the man of the house arose, he would come and make search in the barn. It now being entirely daylight, it was too late to retreat from this shelter, even if I could have found another; I therefore bedded myself down into the fodder as best I could, and entered upon the annoyances of the day, with the frail hope to sustain my mind.

"It was Thursday morning; the clouds that had veiled the sky during the latter part of the previous day, and the previous night, were gone. It was not until about an hour after the sun rose that I heard any outdoor movements about the house. As soon as I heard those movements, I was satisfied there was but one man about the house, and that he was preparing to go some distance to work for the day. This was fortunate for me; the busy movements about the yard, and especially the active preparations in the house for breakfast, silenced my unwelcome little annoyer, the fice, until after the man had gone, when he commenced afresh, and continued with occasional intermissions through the day. He made regular sallies from the house to the barn, and after smelling about, would fly back to the house, barking furiously; thus he strove most skilfully throughout the entire day to raise an alarm. There seemed to be no one about the house but one or two small children and the mother, after the man was gone. About ten o'clock, my attention was gravely directed to another trial: how I could pass the day without food. The reader will remember it is Thursday, and the only regular meal I have taken since Sunday, was yesterday, in the midst of great agitation, about four o'clock; that since that I have performed my arduous night's travel. At one moment, I had nearly concluded to go and present myself at the door, and ask the woman of the house to have compassion, and give me food; but then I feared the consequences might be fatal, and I resolved to suffer the day out. The wind sprang up fresh and cool; the barn being small and the crevices large, my wet clothes were dried by it, and chilled me through and through.

"I cannot now, with pen or tongue, give a correct idea of the feeling of wretchedness I experienced; every nerve in my system quivered, so that not a particle of my flesh was at rest. In this way I passed the day till about the middle of the afternoon, when there seemed to be an unusual stir about the public road, which passed close by the barn. Men seemed to be passing in parties on horseback, and talking anxiously. From a word which I now and then overheard, I had not a shadow of doubt that they were in search of me. One I heard say, 'I ought to catch such a fellow, the only liberty he should have for one fortnight would be ten feet of rope.' Another I heard say, 'I reckon he is in that wood now.' Another said, 'Who would have thought that rascal was so 'cute?' All this while the little fice was mingling his voice with those of the horsemen, and the noise of the horses' feet. I listened and trembled.

"Just before the setting of the sun, the labouring man of the house returned, and commenced his evening duties about the house and barn; chopping wood, getting up his cow, feeding his pigs, &c., attended by the little brute who continued barking at short intervals. He came several times into the barn below. While matters were passing thus, I heard the approach of horses again, and as they came up nearer, I was led to believe that all I had heard pass were returning in one party. They passed the barn, and halted at the house, when I recognised the voice of my old captor; addressing the labourer, he asked, 'Have you seen a runaway nigger pass here to-day?'

"Labourer: 'No, I have not been at home since early this morning. Where did he come from?'

"Captor: 'I caught him down below here yesterday morning. I had him all day, and just at night he fooled me and got away. A party of us have been after him all day; we have been up to the line, but can't hear or see anything of him. I heard this morning where he came from. He is a blacksmith, and a stiff reward is out for him, two hundred dollars.'

"Lab.: He is worth looking for.'

"Cap.: 'I reckon so. If I get my clutches on him again, I'll mosey* him down to —— before I eat or sleep.'

"Reader, you may, if you can, imagine what the state of my mind was at this moment. I shall make no attempt to describe it to you; to my great relief, however, the party rode off, and the labourer, after finishing his work, went into the house. Hope seemed now to dawn for me once more; darkness was rapidly approaching, but the moments of twilight seemed much longer than they did the evening before. At length the sable covering had spread itself over the earth. About eight o'clock, I ventured to descend from the mow of the barn into the road. The little dog the while began a furious fit of barking, so much so that I was sure that with what his master had learned about me, he could not fail to believe I was about his premises. I quickly crossed the road and got into an open field opposite. After stepping lightly about two hundred yards, I halted, and on listening, I heard the door open. Feeling about on the ground, I picked up two stones, and one in each hand, I made off as fast as I could, but I heard nothing more that indicated pursuit, and after going some distance, I discharged my encumbrance, as from the reduced state of my bodily health, I could not afford to carry ballast.

"This incident had the effect to start me under great disadvantage to make a good night's journey, as it threw me at once off the road, and compelled me to encounter at once the tedious and laborious task of beating my way across marshy fields, and to drag through woods and thickets where there were no paths.

"After several hours, I found my way back to the road, but the hope of making anything like clever speed was out of the question. All I could do, was to keep my legs in motion; and this I continued to do with the utmost difficulty. The latter part of the night I suffered extremely from cold. There came a heavy frost: I expected at every moment to fall on the road and perish. I came to a corn-field covered with heavy shocks of Indian corn that had been cut; I went into this and got an ear, and then crept into one of the shocks; eat as much of it as I could, and thought I would rest a little and start again, but weary nature could not sustain the operation of grinding hard corn for its own nourishment, and I sunk to sleep.

"When I awoke the sun was shining around; I started with alarm, but it was too late to think of seeking any other shelter; I therefore nestled myself down, and concealed myself, as best I could, from the light of day. After recovering a little from my fright, I commenced again eating my whole corn. Grain by grain I worked away at it: when my jaws grew tired, as they often did, I would rest, and then begin afresh. Thus, although I began an early breakfast, I was nearly the whole of the forenoon before I had done.

"Nothing of importance occurred during the day, until about the middle of the afternoon, when I was thrown into a panic by the appearance of a party of gunners, who passed near me with their dogs. After shooting one or two birds, however, and passing within a few rods of my frail covering, they went on, and left me once more in hope. Friday night came without any other incident worth naming. As I sallied out, I felt evident benefit from the ear of corn I had nibbled away. My strength was considerably renewed: though I was far from being nourished, I felt that my life was at least safe from death by hunger. Thus encouraged, I set out with better speed than I had made since Sunday and Monday night. I had a presentiment, too, that I must be near free soil. I had not yet the least idea where I should find a home or a friend, still my spirits were so highly elated, that I took the whole of the road to myself; I ran, hopped, skipped, jumped, clapped my hands, and talked to myself. But to the old slaveholder I had left I said, 'Ah! ah! old fellow, I told you I'd fix you.'

"Saturday morning dawned upon me; and although my strength seemed yet considerably fresh, I began to feel a hunger somewhat more destructive and pinching, if possible, than I had before. I resolved, at all risk, to continue my travel by day-light, and to ask information of the first person I met."

But relief was now at hand. At the next toll-gate he arrived at he resolved to inquire his way. It was kept by an elderly woman, whom he afterwards found was a Christian. She told him he was in Pennsylvania, and directed him to the house of "W. W.," a Quaker, about three miles distant, who, she said, would take an interest in him. He went, and received a cordial welcome. "Come in," said the benevolent Friend, "and take thy breakfast, and get warm, and we will talk about thee." We should extremely like to know the name of this good Samaritan, but no doubt motives of prudence render necessary, even now, its suppression. W. W. gave the young fugitive employment, and here he remained six months in a state of partial concealment. Our hero now began his real life. The kind Quaker superintended his education, and found an apt and intelligent pupil in the young fugitive. His education now commenced in earnest. When he was first received as a fugitive his mind was "a sad picture of mental and spiritual darkness." In a short time he made rapid progress in knowledge:—"As my friend poured light into my mind, I saw the darkness; it amazed and grieved me beyond description. Sometimes I sank down under the load, and became discouraged, and dared not hope that I could ever succeed in acquiring knowledge enough to make me happy, or useful to my fellow-beings."

But the pursuers of blood were behind him. The danger of recapture rendered it to the last degree imprudent that he should remain longer in his present place of concealment; and early in the month of March he left the bosom of this excellent family, and went forth once more to try his fortune among strangers. Under the directing guidance of Providence, after travelling two days and a night he found shelter and employment in the house of J. K., another member of the Society of Friends, a farmer in the same state. Here he remained seven months.

"The religious atmosphere in this family was excellent. Mrs. K. gave me the first copy of the Holy Scriptures I ever possessed, she also gave me much excellent counsel. She was a preacher in the Society of Friends; this occasioned her with her husband to be much of their time from home. This left the charge of the farm upon me, and besides put it out of their power to render me that aid in my studies which my former friend had. I, however, kept myself closely concealed, by confining myself to the limits of the farm, and using all my leisure time in study. This place was more secluded, and I felt less of dread and fear of discovery than I had before, and although seriously embarrassed for want of an instructor, I realized some

* An expression which signifies to drive in a hurry.

pleasure and profit in my studies. I often employed myself in drawing rude maps of the solar system, and diagrams illustrating the theory of solar eclipses. I felt also a fondness for reading the Bible, and committing chapters, and verses of hymns to memory. Often on the Sabbath when alone in the barn, I would break the monotony of the hours by endeavouring to speak, as if I was addressing an audience. My mind was constantly struggling for thoughts, and I was still more grieved and alarmed at its barrenness; I found it gradually freed from the darkness entailed by slavery, but I was deeply and anxiously concerned how I should fill it with useful knowledge. I had a few books, and no tutor."

His thirst for knowledge and desire for usefulness induced him to leave his kind protectors and seek employment in New York. He settled at Long Island, and assiduously employed his leisure hours in completing his education. By means of evening-schools and private tuition he soon began to make encouraging progress in his studies. At this time, the spring of 1829, he first seriously felt that he was a slave in another and more serious sense:—

"Day after day, for about two weeks, I found myself more deeply convicted of personal guilt before God. My heart, soul, and body, were in the greatest distress; I thought of neither food, drink, or rest, for days and nights together. Burning with a recollection of the wrongs man had done me—mourning for the injuries my brethren were still enduring, and deeply convicted of the guilt of my own sins against God. One evening, in the third week of the struggle, while alone in my chamber, and after solemn reflection for several hours, I concluded that I could never be happy or useful in that state of mind, and resolved that I would try to become reconciled to God. I was then living in the family of an elder of the Presbyterian Church. I had not made known my feelings to any one, either in the family or out of it; and I did not suppose that any one had discovered my feelings. To my surprise, however, I found that the family had not only been aware of my state for several days, but were deeply anxious on my behalf. The following Sabbath, Dr. Cox was on a visit in Brooklyn to preach, and was a guest in the family; hearing of my case, he expressed a wish to converse with me, and without knowing the plan, I was invited into a room and left alone with him. He entered skilfully and kindly into my feelings, and after considerable conversation, he invited me to attend his service that afternoon. I did so, and was deeply interested.

"Without detaining the reader with too many particulars, I will only state that I heard the doctor once or twice after this, at his own place of worship in New York City, and had several personal interviews with him, as the result of which, I hope I was brought to a saving acquaintance with Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write; and soon connected myself with the church under his pastoral care."

He now devoted his whole attention to the one absorbing question—slavery. His great and engrossing thought was how in the best way to employ his time and talents, so as to tell most effectually upon the atrocious system. After revolving many plans, he finally determined to concentrate his efforts in attempting to relieve the misery, ignorance, and wretchedness of the free coloured population around him. About this time the Anti-slavery question was beginning to be agitated in New York by Garrison, Tappan, and other earnest friends of the slave, and from these sympathizing friends he received much countenance and encouragement in his preliminary labours. He at length resolved to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel. Shortly after he accepted a situation as teacher in a school, which he conducted with great effect. Of his subsequent labours and success as a pastor, Mr. Pennington says nothing, but all who are acquainted with the religious affairs of the United States are aware of the prominent part he from this time took in the great question to which he had devoted his energies—and of the moral and spiritual benefits he was the instrument of conferring upon thousands of his coloured brethren. His name is imperishably associated with the progress of religion in that country, and with that noble band of pioneers who commenced, without encouragement, and in the midst of danger and obloquy, the crusade against slavery which has now extended itself over the Union, and influences the decision of the legislature and the schemes of the great parties in the State.

It is a happy circumstance, that while the great Anti-slavery movement is mainly prosecuted by white men, so many individuals of the oppressed race have been raised up to take a prominent share in it, and to show to the proud Anglo-Saxon what the African race, under favourable circumstances, s capable of becoming. Their untiring zeal and well-directed talents are a pledge of ultimate success. Frederick Douglass, James Pennington, and John Brown, are probably doing more indirectly to pave the way for the ultimate downfal of slavery than their American coadjutors. This is as it should be. The latter two are now in this country, engaged in furthering the great work. Wherever they appear before an English audience, or in the midst of English friends, we are sure they will be received with that cordial welcome and respect which their strange history, their high character, equally with their great talents, demand. We know of no better means of deepening the detestation of slavery in this country, and of promoting the spiritual welfare of fugitives from the land of bondage, than the wide circulation of this unpretending and deeply-interesting book. "The fugitive blacksmith," equally with "the learned blacksmith," of the United States, deserves the cordial sympathy and solid assistance of British philanthropists.

The length of our preceding remarks forbids us doing more than mentioning, that the volume before us contains some interesting particulars relative to the fate of Mr. Pennington's family left behind in slavery, and to the domestic life and treatment of the black population generally. In short, the book presents us with one of the most graphic and detailed descriptions of the working of "the domestic institution" we have ever met with, and is well adapted to promote the object of the author in giving it to the world:—"It has been to show the reader the hand of God with a slave; and to elicit your sympathy in behalf of the fugitive slave, by showing some of the untold dangers and hardships through which he has to pass to gain liberty, and how much he needs friends on free soil; and that men who have felt the yoke of slavery, even in its mildest form, cannot be expected to speak of the system otherwise than in terms of the most unqualified condemnation."

The Compositor's Guide to the Use of Greek Accents. By THOMAS HATTON, Printer. London: Gilbert.

THE Hebrew vowel-points and Greek accents are perpetual perplexities to the student of those two noble languages. He will find the latter difficulty in a great degree removed by the pamphlet noticed above, which, though written by a professional reader—much to the credit of his intelligence and industry—for the service of his fellow-craftsmen, will be very useful to all who have to do with classical or sacred Greek.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

PAGANINI.—Of this wonderful magician of the violin the following interesting anecdote is related:—Travelling in Germany, the great artist arrived without the gates of Frankfort, where he alighted, and, instead of entering the city, proceeded to a quiet and retired *auberge* in the suburbs. After having partaken of his usually slender supper, Paganini, absorbed in reverie, mounted the narrow stairs to the place assigned for his repose, a narrow and mean-looking garret. By that time the night, which was, however, remarkably beautiful, had considerably advanced; yet Paganini seated himself at the open window, and gazing into the night saw the brilliant eyes of heaven only through the medium of his own, while the spirit of his dreamy and imaginative fancy peopled the surrounding space with strange forms and shadows, that, to the rapt musician, were *not* phantasms, but partook of substantiality and real existence. Suddenly the clock of some neighbouring *kirche* struck one, and, in the space of a moment,

"A change came o'er the spirit of his dream;"

for instantly the remembrance of an occurrence of which he had been an ear witness occurred to his mind. The wizard violinist abruptly caught up his instrument, and endeavoured to portray sounds that still echoed through his ears. The moans and cries of a newly-born infant, the agonized sobs and shudders of the mother, were imitated with the most consummate fidelity by his wonderful bow. The unaccustomed sounds soon awakened the host, who precipitately arose, marvelling through what means such visitors could have entered his house unknown to himself. Arousing his son also, they hastened together to the apartment from whence the sounds proceeded. Their astonishment may be guessed when they perceived the tall, gaunt, almost unearthly figure of a man, or of a disembodied spirit,—for it seemed as much like the one as the other,—strangely gesticulating. But they were soon calm enough to behold that it *was* a man apparently lost in intense thought, who, not even noticing their entrance, caused his violin to utter, so it appeared, distinct human sounds, while the pale moonlight lit up his cadaverous face with an expression not of earth. They retired immediately, without daring to disturb the "midnight recollections" of the performer, and it was not till some time afterwards that they discovered their guest was the renowned Paganini.—*Memoranda of a Musician.*

THE LAKE OF ALLIGATORS IN SCINDE. — This curious place is about eight miles from Kurrachee, and is well worth inspecting by all who are fond of the monstrous and grotesque. A moderate ride, through a sandy and sterile tract, varied with a few patches of jungle, brings one to a grove of tamarind trees, hid in the bosom of which lie the grisly brood of monsters. Little would one ignorant of the locale suspect that under that green wood in that tiny pool, which an active leaper could half spring across, such hideous denizens are concealed. "Here is the pool," I said to my guide rather contemptuously, "but where are the alligators?" At the same time I was stalking on very boldly with head erect, and rather inclined to flout the whole affair, *naso adunco*. A sudden hoarse roar or bark, however, under my very feet, made me execute a pirouette in the air with extroardinary adroitness, and perhaps with more animation than grace. I had almost stepped on a young crocodilian imp, about three feet long, whose bite, small as he was, would have been the reverse of pleasant. Presently the genius of the place made his appearance in the shape of a wizard-looking old Fakeer, who, on my presenting him with a couple of rupees, produced his wand—in other words, a long pole, and then proceeded to "call up his spirits." On his shouting "Ao! ao!" "Come! come!" two or three times, the water suddenly became alive with monsters. At least three score huge alligators, some of them fifteen feet in length, made their appearance, and came thronging to the shore. The whole scene reminded me of fairy tales. The solitary wood, the pool with its strange inmates, the Fakeer's lonely hut on the hill side, the Fakeer himself, tall, swart, and gaunt, the robber-looking Belochee by my side, made up a fantastic picture. Strange, too, the control our showman displayed over his "lions." On his motioning with the pole, they stopped (indeed, they had already arrived at a disagreeable propinquity), and on his calling out, "Baitho," "Sit down," they lay flat on their stomachs, grinning horrible obedience with their open and expectant jaws. Some large pieces of flesh were thrown to them, to get which they struggled, writhed, and fought, and tore the flesh into shreds and gobbets. I was amused with the respect the smaller ones showed to their overgrown seniors. One fellow, about ten feet long, was walking up to the feeding-ground from the water, when he caught a glimpse of another much larger just behind him. It was odd to see the frightened look with which he sidled out of the way, evidently expecting to lose half a yard of his tale before he could effect his retreat. At a short distance (perhaps half a mile) from the first pool, I was shown another, in which the water was as warm as one could bear it for complete immersion, yet even here I saw some small alligators. The Fakeer told me these brutes were very numerous in the river, about fifteen or twenty miles to the west. The monarch of the place, an enormous alligator, to which the Fakeer had given the name of "Mor Saheb," "My Lord Mor," never obeyed the call to come out. As I walked round the pool, I was shown where he lay, with his head above water, immovable as a log, and for which I should have mistaken him but for his small savage eyes, which glittered so that they seemed to emit sparks. He was, the Fakeer said, very fierce and dangerous, and at least twenty feet in length.—*Dry Leaves from Young Egypt.*

SUICIDE IN FARRINGDON-STREET.—On Monday afternoon, shortly before two o'clock, a person, named James Powell, formerly secretary to Espartero, but latterly acting as waiter at the Druids' Hall, Farringdon-street, committed suicide. During Monday he seemed extremely dejected, so much so that his wife deemed it prudent to ask Mr. Taylor, hatter, who occupies the shop under the Hall, to go up stairs and speak to him. Mr. Taylor did as requested, when on entering the front room he found him looking out of the window. Having inquired what was the matter with him, the unfortunate man turned round and looked him full in the face. Mr. Taylor laid his hand on his shoulder, when, all of a sudden, he heard the report of a pistol, and in an instant Powell reeled round three times and fell to the ground a corpse. Medical aid was instantly sent for, and Mr. Bullin promptly attended; he found that the deceased had shot himself through the heart. The deceased, when he went out in the morning, pledged his coat at a pawnbroker's, and with the money advanced on it bought the pistol. At one time he was in very affluent circumstances, but was then about to leave his situation. About six weeks since he lost the sight of one of his eyes in drawing a cork from a bottle of ginger-beer.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held at Glasgow early in October.

BIRTHS.

September 18, the wife of the Rev. A. FLETCHER, D.D., of Finsbury Chapel, of a daughter.

September 18, the wife of the Rev. C. HOOPER, Congregational minister, Dereham, Norfolk.

MARRIAGES.

September 12, at Great Bentley, Essex, by the Rev. T. W. Davids, HENRY WITTEY, Esq., solicitor, Colchester, to HANNAH, daughter and only child of G. B. WARD, Esq., of the Lodge, Great Bentley.

September 12, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. A. J. Morris, the Rev. THOMAS P. LYNCH, minister of the Congregational Church, Mortimer-street, to SARAH, second daughter of the late Rev. E. PORTER, of Highgate.

September 19, at the Independent Chapel, Crediton, by the Rev. W. O'Neill, of Witheridge, Mr. ROBERT MANLEY, of Farleigh, Cheriton Fitzpaine, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. S. TRUDE, of Poughill, both in the county of Devon.

September 20, at the Old Baptist Meeting, Hanslope, Bucks, by the Rev. J. Mountford, Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, fourth son of the late Mr. Clarke, of Park-hill Farm, Tring, to SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. J. HARTWELL, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

September 7, at Kennington, after a short illness, aged 67, BENJAMIN WEBB, Esq., many years clerk to the Messrs. Gurney, shorthand writers, deservedly esteemed and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

September 13, at Wakefield, aged 43, H. WOOD, Esq., of Leeds; also, at Clapit-house, Hunslet, on the same day, aged 45, SARAH, his wife, both of cholera.

September 15, after a short illness, at his residence, 53, Cumming-street, Pentonville, in his 71st year, Mr. JAMES DENNETT, much respected and sincerely regretted.

September 15, at Ilford, Essex, of cholera, in his 78th year, RICHARD ROSE, Esq.

September 16, at Southampton, aged 65 years, ELIZABETH, the wife of Mr. J. DAVIES, of Brunswick-square. Her end was peace.

September 17, at 24, Finsbury-place, aged 3 years and 11 months, KATHARINE LOUISA, the beloved child of Dr. J. R. BENNETT.

September 18, after a short illness, at her residence, Addington-place, Camberwell, in her 61st year, Miss WILLS.

September 19, at Southampton-row, Russell-square, after a few days' illness, in the 30th year of her age, MARTHA, the beloved wife of the Rev. D. MARTIN, minister of Whitfield Chapel, London.

September 21, at his residence, Dunmow, Essex, in the 76th year of his age, JOSEPH ALLEN, a member of the Society of Friends.

September 22, after a few months' illness, at his residence, in Longfleet, Poole, aged 67, RICHARD HAMER, Esq., senior deacon of the Congregational Church, Poole, Dorsetshire.

September 24, at Blandford, Dorset, aged 61, SARAH, the beloved wife of Mr. M. FISHER.

A Wiltshire dame, the mother of a large family, was one day asked the number of her children. "La, me!" she replied, rocking herself to and fro, "I've got fourteen—*mostly boys and girls!*"

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Market for English Securities has been quiet, but firm, during the past week, and a slight, and we think permanent, advance has been realized in Consols. The unprofitable state of the share list has caused many of the holders of Railway property to sell out since the last half-yearly meetings, and a large proportion of them are looking up to the public funds as the safest, and, perhaps, on the whole, most remunerating channel for the investment of capital not employed in business. The dealings, therefore, latterly, in this class of security, have been in small amounts, but this is perhaps one of the best arguments which can be adduced in its favour, as it indicates the confidence of the public and the direction taken by the money-holding community. Notwithstanding, then, the limited amount of transactions in the English Securities there has been a real and substantial advance on our last quotation.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92⅛ ⅜	92¼ ⅜	92⅜ ⅛	92⅛ ¼	93⅛	92⅛ ¼
Cons. for Acct.	92⅜ ⅛	92⅛ ¼	92⅜ ⅛	92⅛ ¼	92¼	92¼ ⅜
3 per Ct. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3¼ per Ct. Annuities...	—	—	—	93⅛	—	—
India Stock ..	—	252	—	—	—	252
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchq. Bills..	39 pm.	36 pm.	39 pm.	36 pm.	38 pm.	38 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	71 pm.	74 pm.	74 pm.
Long Annuit..	—	—	—	—	8 9-16	8 9-16

Little, also, has been done in Foreign Securities, and the market has been very tranquil. The stock of principal interest is Mexican, which has considerably declined in consequence of the Mexican mail not bringing intelligence of the confirmation by Congress of the arrangement entered into with Mr. Robertson respecting them, nor even any hope of an immediate ratification of the agreement made with that gentleman. Buenos Ayres Bonds have been very firm, and Peruvian have touched very high prices. Dutch Stock has been fairly maintained, notwithstanding the change of Ministry, and Danish has risen materially upon the return of the troops to Copenhagen.

The Railway Market has undergone a delightful change for the better within the past three days, succeeding, however, a serious fall in the previous part of the week. The fluctuation in prices since the date of our last writing had been unprecedented, the highest and lowest prices paid for the principal lines being North Western 115½ and 108, Great Western 63 and 55, South Eastern 20½ and 18, Midland 53⅛ and 49½, Brighton 72 and 70, Eastern Counties 7⅜ and 7⅛, Caledonian 17⅝ and 14¼, Great Northern 7⅝ and 7, North Stafford 10 and 9½, South Western 33¼ and 32¾, and North British 12¼ and 12. There can be no doubt, from these and other symptoms, that the speculators for a fall have operated very extensively. We have frequently taken occasion to warn our readers against inferring a really bad state of things from the untiring and infamous efforts of these jobbers. We do not ourselves consider, and never have considered, Railway property in itself to have deteriorated in real and true value lately. We were aware that it was chiefly an "operation for a fall" which brought the market to such a depressed condition, and have therefore cautioned our readers not to sell their interest in Railway Shares hastily. Those that have done so, we believe, will soon regret the act, for if the present improved tone and aspect of the market is at all sustained, the jobbers will be the first to take advantage of the rally, and by their purchases push the market to a still higher rate of value. We confidently anticipate this, and we wish we could as confidently anticipate that those speculators who, by their unprincipled representations, have driven the market to its present low condition, could share some portion of the misery and want to which their operations have reduced many a family in this country.

The meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock on Thursday last provoked another discussion on the expediency of continuing the large amount of *Rest* in the coffers of the Bank. The discussion resulted in the adoption of the dividend recommended by the Governor, viz. 3½ per cent. for the past six months. This is the second defeat lately sustained by those who would entrench on the three millions of Reserve money in the Bank, and indicates on the part of the proprietors generally a full approbation of the cautious course pursued by the Court of Directors.

The Corn Market on Monday was firm at previous rates, and with an upward tendency.

PRICES OF STOCKS.
The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	92⅛	Brazil	86
Do. Account	92⅛	Equador	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	Dutch 4 per cent..	85⅛
3¼ New	—	French 3 per cent..	—
Long Annuities	8 9-16	Granada	17
Bank Stock	—	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	27½
India Stock	252	Portuguese	29⅛
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	107
June	38s.	Spanish 5 per cent..	17⅜
India Bonds	74 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	34½
		Ditto Passive	3⅛

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 21.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of Sept., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	27,910,900	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,633,823
		Silver Bullion	277,077
	£27,910,900		£27,910,900

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,334,255
Rest	3,578,609	Other Securities ..	10,403,105
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,729,860	Notes	10,246,150
Other Deposits	9,035,206	Gold and Silver Coin	949,573
Seven-day and other Bills	1,036,408		
	£35,933,083		£35,933,083

Dated the 20th day of Sept., 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th, William IV., c. 85:—

Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
Independent Chapel, Brill, Buckinghamshire.
Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Bowdon, Cheshire.

BANKRUPTS.

HARWOOD, JOHN DALE, Liverpool, ironmonger, October 3, November 9: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn; and Messrs. Brabnel and Son, Liverpool.

HOGAN, JOHN, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, shipwright, October 9, November 6: solicitors, Mr. Morgan, Haverfordwest; and Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol.

SHAW, THOMAS, Wolverhampton, victualler, October 2, November 6: solicitors, Mr. Riley, Wolverhampton; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

WEBB, GEORGE, Tamworth, Staffordshire, wine merchant, October 13, November 7: solicitors, Messrs. Ward, Stafford, and Smith, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, Edinburgh, stockbroker, September 28, October 19.

BELL, JOHN CHARLES, Dundee, merchant, September 27, October 18.

LESLIE, DAVID, Glasgow, baker, September 26, October 17.

MACPHERSON, ARCHIBALD, Inverness, hotel keeper, September 27, October 18.

YOUNG, JOHN, jun., Glasgow, merchant, September 25, October 16.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The following buildings are certified as a places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Elim Chapel, Elim-place, Fetter-lane, Holborn.
Shouldham-street Chapel, Shouldham-street, Marylebone.
Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, Bodmin, Cornwall.

BANKRUPTS.

BATES, WILLIAM, Tithby, Nottinghamshire, horse dealer, October 5, November 9: solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham.

CHARMAN, ARTHUR, Downside, Cobham, farmer, October 11, November 6: solicitor, Mr. Hare, Princes-street, Spitalfields.

GARRISON, JOSEPH, now or late of Helperby, Yorkshire, grocer, October 12, November 1: solicitors, Mr. Fiddey, Temple; Mr. Robinson, Easingwold; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

SPARROW, JAMES, Oxford, draper, October 1, November 12: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

WAY, EDWARD, and BENNETT, JAMES MARSH, late of Tonbridge-wells, chemists, October 11, November 6: solicitor, Mr. Gresham, Castle-street, Holborn.

WALLEY, THOMAS, and HARDWICK, PHILIP WESLEY, Oxford-street, linen drapers, October 11, November 6: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HOUSTON, W., Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, merchant, October 1, 30.

REID, J., Glasgow, grocer, October 2, 23.

SMITH, T., Blairgowrie, grocer, October 1, 22.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 24.

We have had large arrivals of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, from abroad since this day se'nnight, and a good show of Wheat samples this morning from Essex and Kent. The market for Wheat was not so brisk as on Monday last, and the best qualities of new barely supported that day's prices. The demand for foreign Wheat was very languid, having but few country buyers, but no material reduction was submitted to for good qualities. For Flour we had less demand, unless at lower prices. New Barley continues scarce, and foreign for grinding met rather a better sale at our last quotations. Malt very dull. Fine new Beans were more plentiful and rather cheaper. New Peas, both white and grey, held much the same. Oats were duller sale, owing to the large foreign supply as well as arrivals coastwise, and even the best sorts with difficulty maintained former prices. Foreign Rye met a very limited sale. Linseed Cakes in less demand. Fine new Carrawayseed scarce. In Rapeseed very little doing. The current prices as under,

BRITISH.	s.	s.
Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	34 to	42
Ditto White	37 ..	48
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	33 ..	37
Northumber. and Scotch, White..	32 ..	36
Ditto Red	30 ..	35
Devon, and Somerset., Red	— ..	—
Ditto White	— ..	—
Rye	22 ..	24
Barley	24 ..	32
Scotch	23 ..	25
Angus	— ..	—
Malt, Ordinary	— ..	—
Pale	52 ..	55
Peas, Grey, New	27 ..	29
Maple	29 ..	31
White	24 ..	26
Boilers (new)	27 ..	30
Beans, Large (new)..	24 ..	26
Ticks	26 ..	28
Harrow	29 ..	32
Pigeon	32 ..	34
Oats—		
Linc. & York. feed	15 ..	21
Do. Poland & Pot.	17 ..	24
Berwick & Scotch.	17 ..	25
Scotch feed	17 ..	23
Irish feed and black	15 ..	21
Ditto Potato	17 ..	24
Linseed, sowing	50 ..	52
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£27 to £30 per last	
Carraway Seed, Essex, new	28s. to 34s. per cwt.	
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s. per 1,000		
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		
Ship	28 ..	30
Town	38 ..	40

FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat—		
Dantzig	40 to	48
Anhalt and Marks..	34 ..	42
Ditto White	38 ..	44
Pomeranian red	36 ..	41
Rostock	38 ..	44
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland	30 ..	35
Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	32 ..	34
Polish Odessa	32 ..	36
Marianopoli & Berdianski	30 ..	34
Taganrog	30 ..	33
Brabant and French	34 ..	36
Ditto White	36 ..	42
Salonica	30 ..	33
Egyptian	23 ..	26
Rye	20 ..	22
Barley—		
Wismar & Rostock.	18 ..	22
Danish	18 ..	22
Saal	22 ..	24
East Friesland	15 ..	17
Egyptian	14 ..	15
Danube	14 ..	15
Peas, White	26 ..	28
New Boilers	28 ..	30
Beans, Horse	24 ..	26
Pigeon	30 ..	32
Egyptian	22 ..	24
Oats—		
Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	11 ..	16
Do. thick and brew	15 ..	23
Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	14 ..	17
Flour—		
U. S., per 196 lbs.	21 ..	23
Hamburg	20 ..	22
Dantzig and Stettin	20 ..	23
French, per 280 lbs.	32 ..	35

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 15.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	43s. 9d.	Wheat	45s. 1d.
Barley	27 1	Barley	26 4
Oats	18 6	Oats	18 10
Rye	26 7	Rye	26 8
Beans	30 8	Beans	31 8
Peas	30 1	Peas	29 6

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 24.

We had an unusually large time-of-year supply of home-fed Beasts on offer this morning, viz., upwards of 5,000 head. With very few exceptions this is the largest number on record for the month of September. The general quality of the Beasts was by no means first-rate. As might be expected, the Beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs.: the highest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 8d. per 8lbs., and at which a clearance was not effected. The numbers of Sheep were again extensive, and of full average quality. The heaviness in the Beef trade had considerable influence upon that for Mutton, which ruled dull, and prices suffered a fall of 2d. per 8lbs. The best old Downs were quoted at only 4s. per 8lbs. At the close of the market a large number of Sheep was turned out unsold. The "season" for Lamb having been brought to a close, we have discontinued to quote that description of stock. We had a full average supply of Calves on show. All kinds of Veal were heavy, at barely last week's quotations. Neat small Porkers were held for rather more money. In other kinds of Pigs very little was doing.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	812	12,000	382	310
Monday	4,909	30,800	180	103

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 24.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do	2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto	3 4 . 3 6
Prime large	3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto	3 8 .. 3 10
Prime small	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 0 .. 3 6
Large Pork	3 4 .. 3 8	Small Pork	3 10 .. 4 2

Lambs .... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week, from Ireland, were 7,421 firkins Butter, and 272 bales Bacon, and from foreign ports 6,833 casks Butter, and 302 boxes and bales Bacon. We have to notice a further improvement in the Butter market; the demand very good during the week, and prices have advanced from 2s. to 4s. per cwt., the finest mild descriptions and Corks being in most request, and realizing the greatest advance. Best Dutch has also advanced 6s. to 8s. per cwt. The supplies of fresh-cured Bacon are barely sufficient to meet the wants of the dealers, and meet a ready sale at full prices on arrival. Fine Hams and Lard in demand, but middling sorts move very slowly. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Sept. 22:—

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847	21,490	10,300	2,470	720
1848	47,690	12,680	1,240	770
1849	48,000	13,690	1,220	710

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 24.—In the past week our best weekly Butter has improved in price 4s. to 6s. per cwt.; but fresh is lower to-day, and further improvement is checked. Upon stale and middling Butter there is not the least advance. Dorset, fine weekly, 92s. to 94s. per cwt.; do. stale, 68s. to 74s.; Devon, 76s. to 80s.; Fresh, 9s. to 11s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 24.—Somewhat more activity is noticeable in our market than at the date of our last report, and the finer descriptions of the new arrivals have been mostly cleared off the market. The duty is called £80,000.

Sussex Pockets	126s. to 140s.
Weald of Kent ditto	140s. to 160s.
Mid and East Kent ditto	150s. to 220s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The upward movement in the value of Canaryseed continues, and the sales made to-day were at enhanced terms. In other sorts of Seed there was little passing, and quotations remained nominally unaltered.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt	30s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt	24s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 38s. to 42s.; Odessa, 40s. to 42s.	
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£6 to £8 0s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 5s. to £4 10
Coriander (per cwt.)	—s. to —s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 35s.; Do. Dutch, 35s. to 36s.	
Tares (per qr.) small 24s. to 26s.; large, 28s. to 33s.	

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Sept. 24.—Hothouse Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are plentiful. Pineapples have not altered in price since our last account. Filberts and Foreign Walnuts are abundant. Oranges are scarce. Lemons moderately plentiful. Amongst Vegetables, Turnips may be obtained at from 3d. to 6d. a bunch. Carrots the same. Cauliflowers are less plentiful. Green Peas fetch about 4s. per bushel. Potatoes have not altered since our last account. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms fetch from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pottle. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Bignonia Venusta, Tropæolums, Fuchsias, and Roses.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 24.—The imports of Wool last week included 3,179 bales from Port Phillip, 104 from Bombay, 1,352 from the Cape of Good Hope, 42 from Germany, 1,739 from Sydney, 244 from Spain, and a few parcels from Jamaica, &c. The public sales are going off steadily, a very small portion having been withdrawn, and prices appear to be rather fuller in some instances, though no decided alteration can be noted.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Scotch.—The arrivals of all kinds of Scotch of the new clip is on a fair scale, and rather more business has been done in Laid Highland, at about our quotations, if anything rather in favour of the buyers. White is not much inquired for. There is only a moderate demand for Crossed and Cheviot Wool, at our quotations.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	7	9	to	8	6
White Highland do.	10	0		10	6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	9	6		11	0
Do. do., washed	10	6		12	6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	10	0		14	0
Do. do., washed	14	0		18	6
White Cheviot do. do.	20	0		22	0

Import for the week ..... 1,707 bags.
Previously this year ..... 9,970 bags.

Foreign.—As is usual when the public sales are progressing in London, we are never very active here, most of the trade being up there.

Imports for the week ..... 2,492 bales.
Previously this year ..... 37,641 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 24.—Owing to the increasing stock, our market still continues heavy. During last week, upwards of 9,000 casks arrived chiefly from Russia, and the supply in warehouse is slow—34,079 casks. Prices to-day ruled from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. lower than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 6d. to 37s.; and for forward delivery 37s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lbs. Letters from St. Petersburgh represent the trade there as very inactive.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	12,769	8,588	12,973	12,914	34,079
Price of Y. C..	41s. 3d. to 41s. 6d.	43s. 6d. to 44s. 0d.	46s. 6d. to 46s. 9d.	47s. 8d. to —s. 0d.	37s. 6d. to 37s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1,995	1,991	2,424	2,416	1,767
Do. from 1st June	26,753	18,628	22,319	28,490	20,873
Arrived last week	5,916	1,617	4,033	1,012	9,008
Do. from 1st June	23,550	16,593	27,193	33,882	29,479
Price of Town ...	43s. 6d.	45s. 0d.	50s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	40s 0d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1¼d. to 0d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1¼d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2¼d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¼d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3¾d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. to 28s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 38s. 6d. to 39s.; brown, 37s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £44; Sperm, £80 bagged £81; South Sea, £32 to £33; Seal, pale, £36 0s.; do. coloured, £33 0s.; Cod, £27 10s.; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow, old .... 45s. to 72s. | Clover, old ..... 60s. to 95s.
Straw ..... 26s. .. 32s.

METALS, London, Sept. 21.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	per ton. £ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	£5 15—6 0 0
Nail rods	7 0 0
Hoops	£7 15—8 0 0
Sheets, singles	£8 10—8 15 0
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	£5 2 6—5 5 0
Refined metal, Wales,	£3 10—3 15 0
Do. Anthracite	3 15 0
Pig, in Wales	£3 5—4 5 0
Do. do. forge,	£2 15—3 5 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	£2 4s. 6d.—2 6 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport	3 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	£2 14—2 16 0
Do. in Wales	£3 5—4 5 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	£3 15—3 0 0
Rails	5 5 0
Chairs	4 0 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	£11 10—12 0 0
CCND	0 0 0
?8I	0 0 0
Gourieff	0 0 0
Archangel	0 0 0

FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	£ s. d.
Swedish keg	£14—14 10 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, and bolts, per lb.	0 0 9½
Tough cake, per ton	84 0 0
Tile	83 0 0
Old copper, *e*, per lb.	0 0 8
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	0 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*.	
Pig, per ton	15 15 0
Sheet	16 15 0
Red lead	18 0 0
White ditto	22 0 0
Patent shot	19 15 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	£4 15—15 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block, per cwt.	3 13 0
Bar	3 14 0
Refined	3 19 0
FOREIGN TIN. *k*	
Banca, in bond	3 10 0
Straits	3 8 0
TIN PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke, per box	£1 7—1 8 0
IC Charcoal	£1 10—1 12 0
IX ditto	1 18 0
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused, per ton	15 0 0
Do. to arrive	14 15 0
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet, per ton	22 0 0
QUICKSILVER, *op.* lb. 2s. 11d. to 3s.	

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

COLONIAL MARKETS—London, Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The public sales have been far too large for the demand to-day. They consisted of 400 hhds. West India, 4,300 bags Mauritius, 6,000 bags Bengal, 1,000 bags Madras, and 500 hhds. of Porto Rico; and although a decline of 6d. was very generally submitted to, scarcely half found buyers. 880 hhds. West India sold, chiefly in the private contract market. The refined market has been dull, but prices have been supported.

COFFEE.—700 bags of good ordinary native Ceylon sold, in public sale, at 39s.; a few lots at 39s. 6d., which was a shade under last week's currency. 1,200 bags, and 130 casks, of Plantation kind were also offered. A large portion was bought in, to sustain the market; and the remainder sold at a decline of 1s. to 2s.

SALTPETRE.—300 bags refraction 17½ sold in public sale at 26s. 6d., 27s. A large parcel of Egyptian, exceeding 200 tons, has been sold by private contract, the price presumed to be 26s., which was its full relative value.

RICE has been steady, but no alteration in price can be quoted.

TALLOW continues to wear a downward appearance; there are now sellers at 37s.

COTTON.—The transactions to-day have been limited to 200 bales, but there appears to be great firmness in the market.

TEA.—The prices remain the same as at the late public sales.

SUNDRIES.—Bencoolen cloves, bought in, 1s. 4d.—Tapioca, partly sold, 8d. to 9d.—St. Vincent's Arrowroot, sold, 7d. to 8½d.—Mace, mouldy, sold, 2s., 2s. 2d.—Nutmegs, mouldy, sold, 1s. 6d.—Lac dye, sold, 8½d., 8¼d.—Seedlac, sold, 37s., 37s. 6d.

In other articles, no material alteration; but the Colonial markets generally have opened for the week with a dull appearance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. I.

TO INVALIDS, and all unprejudiced persons, the following extracts, from Mr. Wesley's works, are respectfully submitted. I have for many years contended that the ELECTRIC or GALVANIC FLUID is itself identical with the NERVOUS FLUID, and that a deficiency, or an irregular distribution of it to the various parts of the system, is the cause of most diseases. Since the Cholera has again made its appearance amongst us, medical writers have discovered the same thing, and have stated, that at those times when the Cholera is most prevalent, the atmosphere will be found to be deficient of this Electric Fluid, and that those whose bodies have not a full supply of it, are most likely to fall victims to the disease; whilst, on the contrary, those whose bodies are saturated with it, escape the ravages of the disease. We also find Dr. Arnott, in his "Elements of Physics," page 522, stating, "And Galvanism can excite the muscles to their usual actions; it affects the secretions and the digestive functions, and the breathing in Asthma." This looks well—it proves there are some men amongst the profession who are willing to admit that Electricity or Galvanism is the principle of Vitality. Well, all that the medical men now say about the Electric Fluid, either as to the diminution of it as being the cause of Cholera (and, as a necessary consequence, the abundance of it being a preventive of Cholera), or its power of assisting the vital functions, was stated by myself more than ten years since, and (unknown to myself until recently) by Mr. Wesley, nearly a hundred years since, as the following extracts will prove.

Read them, ye medical Solons, and see if Mr. Wesley has not told you all that you are now telling the world as regards this universal agent! We must not, however, expect the generality of the Medical Profession to recommend this simple agent, for the drug system, although it is to their patients Death, is to them Life. In the words of Mr. Wesley, we cannot expect it "till the Gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own." It would, indeed, be folly to look forward to the arrival of such a time.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
Professor of Medical Galvanism,
22, Brunswick-square, London.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

3rd Edition, 8vo, Vol. II., page 73. Under date Friday, Nov. 16, 1747, he says in his Journal:—"I went with two or three friends to see what are called the Electrical Experiments. How must these also confound those poor half-thinkers, who will believe nothing but what they can comprehend? Who can comprehend how fire lives in water, and passes through it more freely than through air? How flame issues out of my finger—real flame, such as sets fire to spirits of wine? How these and many more as strange phenomena arise from the turning round a glass globe? It is all mystery: if haply by any means God may hide pride from man!"

Vol. II., page 279. Journal, Feb. 29, 1756:—"I advised one who had been troubled many years with a stubborn paralytic disorder, to try a new remedy. Accordingly, she was electrified, and found immediate help. By the same means, I have known two persons cured of an inveterate pain in the stomach, and another of pain in his side, which he had ever since he was a child."

Vol. II., page 388. Journal, Nov. 9, 1765:—"Having procured an apparatus on purpose, I ordered several persons to be electrified, who were ill of various disorders; some of whom found an immediate, some a gradual cure. From this time I appointed, first some hours in every week, and afterwards an hour in every day, wherein any that desired it, might try the virtue of this surprising medicine. Two or three years after our patients were so numerous that we were obliged to divide them: so part were electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundry, others near St. Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials. The same method we have taken ever since; and, to this day, while hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child, who has received any hurt thereby. So that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified (especially if they are medical men who talk so), I cannot but impute it to great want either of sense or honesty."

Vol. III., page 311. Journal, Monday, Feb. 4, 1758:—"At my leisure hours this week, I read Dr. Priestley's ingenious book on Electricity. He seems to have accurately collected and well digested all that is known on that curious subject. But how little is that all! Indeed the use of it we know; at least in some good degree. We know it is a thousand medicines in one. In particular, that it is the most efficacious medicine, in nervous disorders of every kind, which has ever yet been discovered. But if we aim at theory, we know nothing. We are soon

"'Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search.'"

Vol. XIV., 256.—Preface to a Pamphlet published by Mr. Wesley in 1760, 12mo, Pp. 72, entitled, "The Desideratum; or, Electricity made Plain and Useful." By a Lover of Mankind and of Common Sense.

"In the following tract, I have endeavoured to comprise the sum of what has been hitherto published. . . . . I am not greatly concerned for the philosophical part, whether it stand or fall. . . . . I am much more concerned for the physical part, knowing of how great importance this is; how much sickness and pain may be prevented or removed, and how many lives saved, by this unparalleled remedy. And yet with what vehemence has it been opposed! Sometimes by treating it with contempt, as if it were of little or no use; sometimes by arguments, such as they were, and sometimes by such cautions against its ill effects, as made thousands afraid to meddle with it. But so it has fared with almost all the simple remedies which have been offered to the world for many years. . . . . And yet it is absolutely certain, that in many, very many cases, it seldom or never fails. . . . . And yet there is something peculiarly unaccountable with regard to its operation. In some cases, where there was no hope of help, it will succeed beyond all expectation; in others, where we had the greatest hope, it will have no effect at all. Again, in some experiments, it helps at the very first, and promises a speedy cure; but presently the good effect ceases, and the patient is as he was before. On the contrary, in others it has no effect at first; it does no good; perhaps seems to do hurt. Yet all this time it is striking at the root of the disease, which, in a while, it totally removes. Frequent instances of the former we have in paralytic, of the latter in rheumatic cases. But still, one may, upon the whole, pronounce it the 'Desideratum,' the general and rarely failing remedy in nervous cases of every kind (palsies excepted), as well as in many others. Perhaps, if the nerves are really perforated (as is now generally supposed), the electric ether is the only fluid in the universe which is fine enough to move through them. And what, if the nervous juice itself be a fluid of this kind? If so, it is no wonder that it has always eluded the search of the most accurate naturalists. Be this as it may, Mr. Lovett is of opinion, 'the electrical method of treating disorders cannot be expected to arrive at any considerable degree of perfection, till administered and applied by the gentlemen of the Faculty.' Nay, then, *quanta de spe decidi!* All my hopes are at an end. For when will it be administered and applied by them? Truly, *ad Græcas calendas*. Not till the gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own. Therefore, without waiting for what probably never will be, and what, indeed, we have no reason to expect, let men of sense do the best they can for themselves, as well as for their poor, sick, helpless neighbours. . . . . And, if a few of these lovers of mankind, who have some little knowledge of the animal economy, would only be diligent in making experiments, and setting down the more remarkable of them, in order to communicate them to one another, that each might profit by the other's labour; I doubt not but more nervous disorders would be cured in one year by this single remedy, than the whole English Materia Medica will cure by the end of the century. . . . .

"I only wish some one who has more leisure and ability than I have, would consider it more deeply, and write a full practical treatise on Electricity, which might be a blessing to many generations."

(To be continued next week.)

Invalids may receive Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His address is 22, Brunswick-square, London.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for OCTOBER

Contains:—

1. Dear Food and Crime.
2. Power's Sketches in New Zealand.
3. The Fine Arts in the Colonies.
4. Hagenbach's History of Doctrine.
5. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's "King Arthur."
6. The Rev. R. J. Rowton on the Punishment of Death.
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